FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA MEETING SUSPENDED; NO AGREEMENT

PA190415 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2150 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Contadora Island, 18 Oct (DPA) -- The deputy foreign ministers and plenipotentiaries of Central America and Contadora suspended until Monday the debates under way on Contadora Island without having reached an agreement and after harsh confrontations between Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador.

Nicaragua's position was defended by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, Jorge Hernandez defended El Salvador's [as received] position, and Ricardo Acevedo defended Honduras' [as received] stand, while the deputy foreign ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala remained as spectators, and those of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) regretted the lack of agreement.

The confrontations were triggered by the main topic, which deals with arms buildup, arms reduction, and the elimination of military bases and military maneuvers in the Central American region. El Salvador and Honduras maintain that Nicaragua has an army of 60,000 men in arms and 30,000 in the reserves. These soldiers make up the most powerful Army in Central America, and the Nicaraguan Army alone is larger than those of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras put together. That is why it is imperative that Nicaragua immediately reduce its Army in order to establish in Central America a military equilibrium, and avoid the existence of a nation with a super army, said Honduran Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Hernandez.

According to what a Contadora Group spokesman told DPA, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said at the meeting that "Nicaragua will never reduce its Army, least of all under the present circumstances in which it is threatened by mercenary forces in the north (on the Honduran border) and in the south (on the Costa Rican border). [no end quotation mark as received]

Tinoco said that there is no sense in the proposal because all Nicaragua does is to defend itself and that its Army is not intended to attack any neighboring nation. Tinoco then demanded that the permanent military maneuvers by the United States and Honduras stop in that Central American country, as well as the installation of military bases.

During the meeting the deputy foreign minister of El Salvador expressed his total agreement with the Honduran proposal because "the military equilibrium is basic in Central America; otherwise, we would be sold to the communism ruling in Nicaragua." He added: "Nicaragua must disarm itself or it will be impossible to achieve peace in the region, as Nicaragua constitutes a risk for all."

Tinoco said: "Nicaragua also proposes that the deputy foreign ministers immediately analyze the case of economic aggression against Nicaragua by the United States, the $27-million aid that country is giving the counterrevolutionary groups, and the imminent threat of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua." Those three issues have been posed by Nicaragua since last June.

The deputy foreign minister of Costa Rica, Gerardo Trejos, voiced his agreement with the thesis presented by Honduras and El Salvador. The Guatemalan deputy foreign minister, Alfonso Alonso Lima, did not offer an opinion.

At the end of the debate, which will be renewed Monday in this same island, the deputy foreign minister of Panama, Jose Maria Cabrera, said: "There are serious differences on the military issue." German Nava of Venezuela was even more graphic when he said: "The differences are deep and irreconcilable."

The deputy foreign ministers and plenipotentiaries will return to this island Monday after "having received instructions from their governments." The deadline for reaching an agreement, as approved by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and of Central America last month, is 20 November.

Officials Discuss Positions

PA200321 Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 20 Oct 85

[By Roberto Rodriguez]

[Text] Panama City, 19 Oct (AFP) -- One of the most difficult phases of the negotiations for peace in Central America ended today with the presentation of the various positions on the subject of armaments and military maneuvers, key points for the signing of the Contadora Group's Document for Peace and Cooperation.

A Contadora Group spokesman said it was possible to have a clearer picture and to discuss at length the proposals and their foundations, and that the next phase will be to maintain permanent consultations with the five Central American countries. The source said that now the Contadora Group (Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama) will seek formulas to bring together the different positions that will be discussed at a new meeting that could take place in mid-November.

"Time is flying, but we are making good use of it," the Contadora Group spokesman said, adding that an agreement on the pending topics "is not a simple task," even though most of the Document for Peace and Cooperation has been approved.

After stating that the debates are of basic importance, he said that the extreme positions are normal, because they reflect the conflicting viewpoints of the Central American nations. However, he reiterated that the efforts are centered on the Contadora Group's conciliation and mediation role, and on finding formulas for rapprochement, because "there are no insurmountable differences."

For his part, Honduran Deputy Foreign Secretary Jorge Hernandez said that his country will accept the regulation of military maneuvers, but not their outlawing, since this point was not included in the documents of objectives and norms. Hernandez questioned bringing up this subject in the peace document, stating that to regulate the maneuvers and then proceed to ban them is contradictory. The Honduran representative said that despite this apparent contradiction, his country will accept the regulations on the duration and number of exercises, the number of troops that will participate, and the distance [as received]. "What we will not accept is that they are banned," Hernandez stressed, adding that the maneuvers are not an instrument of intimidation, but one to train and strengthen the Armed Forces. Hernandez said that it is in this area that the Nicaraguan and Honduran positions clash, although Honduras has changed its position from a total rejection to an acceptance of the regulations. Although Hernandez admitted that this phase of the negotiations is "difficult," he said that now is not the time for accusations and counteraccusations on these delicate subjects.

Meanwhile, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that Nicaragua's support for the Contadora Group's proposals on the subject of maneuvers and armaments is unchanging, but maintains the concept of a reasonable balance of forces and the rejection of a fixed [mecanico] military balance, something not supported by El Salvador and Honduras. However, he stressed that in order for Nicaragua to assume any commitments, it will first need guarantees, and that this requirement must include a commitment on a reduction of weapons, as well as an immediate halt in U.S. attacks and arms supplies.

"The problem now is that Honduras and El Salvador are opposed to banning the maneuvers." Tinoco said, adding that Nicaragua will not accept vague commitments on this subject, noting that if Nicaragua assumes commitments on disarmament, "the United States must also commit itself not to attack Nicaragua."

"The contrary would be to commit suicide," Tinoco stressed, adding that the problem now is to find a good formula in that direction, which is not easy. Tinoco insisted on being pessimistic regarding an agreement if El Salvador and Honduras persist in their positions. He said: For example, when Contadora proposes that the maneuvers should be limited to 15 days, "they propose 3 months"; as for the distance, if Contadora recommends 50 km from the border area, "they propose 30 km, which implies the utilization of 51-mm cannons."

"What we want is a nonaggression commitment from the United States," he stressed, suggesting that this could be done by means of a protocol, because although the United States is not participating in the negotiations," it is evidently part of the conflict."

The Contadora Group's next step will be to sketch a plan that will pinpoint the differences and to propose formulas for rapprochement on the conflicting points. The next meeting could be held in mid-November, following a number of consultations and preparatory meetings.

Venezuela's Consalvi Notes Consensus

PA182019 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1613 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Caracas, 18 Oct (EFE) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has affirmed that there is a consensus on the principal points of the peace document of the Contadora Group, composed of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela. Consalvi made the statement at a forum last night organized by the parliamentary foreign policy commission on the political situation in Central America.

The Venezuelan foreign minister recounted the political process that has existed in that strife-torn area and brought about the creation of the group in 1983. He said that in perfecting the peace document, Contadora concluded that it was imperative to create a climate of necessary confidence to secure political understandings and overcome the obstacles to negotiation within a process of reciprocal concessions that, without sacrificing the essential and legitimate interest of each nation, will ensure harmonious and respectful relations.

He noted that the new draft document, which was presented with modifications on 13 September of this year, preserves a balance in the legitimate interests of each state and its national security. He underlined that this document gathers in large part the views and observations of the countries and constitutes a coherent and orderly component of the commitments to establish the bases of coexistence based on political confidence and good faith.

Consalvi affirmed that there is acceptance, through a consensus achieved among the Central American governments, of a great majority of commitments contained in the preamble of the document on topics dealing with detente and confidence promotion, in the political, security, social, economic chapters, and in the mechanisms for their execution and implementation.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARRESTED FOR TERRORISM

PA220412 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The Executive branch tonight ordered the arrest of six military officers -- some of them on active duty -- and six civilians, reportedly linked with the latest terrorist attack reported in Argentina. The arrests, effective for 60 days were adopted under a general ministerial agreement with the presidency of Raul Alfonsin. Former General Guillermo Carlos Suarez Mason is included among the military officers whose arrest was ordered by decree.

They were accused of "coordinating plans to unleash violent actions against democratic and popular institutions in the country and abroad, and their conduct must be legally investigated." The official text warns that "there is serious evidence that they will be linked with" the latest attacks.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS BOMBED, NO CASUALTIES

PY221029 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0919 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Oct (TELAM) -- A high-powered bomb exploded around 0540 this morning near one of the side entrances of the Libertador Building, headquarters of the Army. The bomb caused no casualties but damaged security facilities outside the building, according to what TELAM was able to ascertain. The bomb exploded at the gate, located at Moreno and Azopardo Streets, damaging security facilities and several cars parked nearby.

USSR TO PURCHASE MORE GRAIN; DROPS MEAT IMPORTS

PY212105 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1248 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct (NA) -- The Soviet Union today announced that it will renew an agreement to purchase Argentine grain, but it will not renew an agreement to import Argentine meat, due to a reduction in Soviet imports. This news emerged at the conclusion of the final meeting of the Ninth Argentine-Soviet Mixed Commission, which was held in Moscow. The Argentine delegation, headed by Foreign Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero, was not caught by surprise by the USSR decision not to renew the agreement to purchase Argentine meat. The Russians made it clear that they will import European meat for a while, but pledged that once those restrictions are lifted, Argentina will again become their main supplier.

It has been leaked in Moscow that the USSR will reportedly make significant changes in foreign trade over the next few months, including the Foreign Trade Minister. Soviet Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Manzhulo has stated the the USSR will support Argentina's export efforts and that this support will take the form of larger purchases of a wider range of products.

Although Campero has not admitted, it has been leaked from a reliable Moscow source that Argentina has purchased petroleum from Russia worth $120-140 million, which will be sold to the Scandinavian countries. In turn, the USSR will purchase steel pipes, angle iron, fruit and vegetables from Argentina.

Other agreements reportedly cover the purchase of Soviet-made equipment worth $500 million and the exploitation of Argentine mines, which will reportedly be paid for with the ore extracted.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL TANKS, AIRCRAFT, SUBMARINES

PY182330 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] NA -- A press report yesterday said Argentina would be selling 60 locally made medium-sized TAM tanks to Jordan and an important lot of Pucara aircraft to Morocco. At the same time Defence Minister Roque Carranza announced the signing of a contract with Israel for the joint construction of the tanks. Carranza said the armoured chasis of the tanks would be made in Argentina and the missile-carrying turrets in Israel. The minister said by next year there would be prototypes of the tank in both countries for preliminary tests to be carried out. Carranza told a press conference Argentina had a contract with Brazil to supply it with aircraft parts made in the Cordoba aircraft factory.

News of the TAM tanks agreement was revealed by the Buenos Aires newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO. It said Defence Production Undersecretary Raul Thomas travelled to Jordan and Morocco recently to complete the deals in the two Arab countries. This involved an investment of 210 million dollars, the newspaper said. It recalled that recently plans to sell Iran tanks for 2,800,000 dollars were abandoned. AMBITO FINANCIERO quoted army spokesmen as saying the sale of the tanks would enable work to be resumed in the semi-paralysed military plant at Boulogne near Buenos Aires. Work was almost halted due to a lack of parts imported from West Germany.

Another report published by the financial newspaper said the Argentine navy was prepared to sell three submarines now being built at the Demec Garcia shipyards under license from the Voss German firm. Brazil was deemed to be a likely purchaser. It also reported the Navy might be prepared to sell three corvettes now in the course of construction at the Rio Santiago yards near La Plata as well as two missile-equipped British frigates each valued at 200 million dollars. But the navy would not be getting rid of its Super Etendard aircraft which it used to effective purposes during the Malvinas conflict, it added.

HOME OF ARMY STAFF DEPUTY CHIEF BOMBED

PA201539 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1438 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (EFE) -- A medium intensity bomb was hurled today from a car into the private residence of General Mario Sanchez, deputy chief of the Army's General Staff. Although some material damage was reported, there were no victims. Buenos Aires police said that only material damage was reported because the home was empty at the time of the attack. The report issued by the police precinct in Boulogne, located on the outskirts of Buenos Aires, where General Sanchez lives, stated that the building's facade was damaged, all of the windows were shattered, and buildings located a few meters away were also damaged. The explosion at the home of this officer, who is the Argentine Army's deputy chief, comes after a Friday attack against Antonio Lopez, a Peronist candidate to the National Congress. No victims were reported in the Lopez attack.

In recent weeks, violence has been on the rise in Argentina. There have been many bomb explosions, telephone threats against journalists, and false bomb threats in schools. At dawn, there was a false bomb threat at the studios of Argentina Color Television [Argentina Televisora Color, ATC], the state television station. On Friday other false alarms were reported at the National Congress, at the headquarters of the Air Force's general staff, and at Buenos Aires' Radio Mitre. In the past 10 days, there have been five bomb attacks against military areas. However, none of the attacks left any victims, with only 2 weeks to go before the parliamentary elections and over a month to go before the final sentence on the trial against nine former commanders is handed down.

1985 BUDGET SIGNED INTO LAW BY ALFONSIN

PY172313 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The executive signed the 1985 budget into law yesterday, allotting 8,611.7 million australs for expenses -- a 12.4 percent real drop over 1984 -- and a 1,833.1 million austral deficit. This year's deficit represents 4.06 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while the 1984 deficit was 12 percent of GDP. Forced savings is expected to bring in 257 million australs. A breakdown on budget items and their percentage of total 1985 outlays, plus the percentage variation over 1984 expenses are as follows:

Item	Amount in Thousands of australs	Percent of Total	Percent of Variation 1984
General Administration	2,107,017	24.5	- 1.5
Defence	606.335	7	-23.7
Security	212,117	2.4	-16.8
Health	211,332	2.4	16.3
Education and Culture	632,185	7.4	- 8.5
Economic Development	2,700,587	31.4	- 1.6
Social Welfare	1,460,379	17	-31.6
Science and Technology	152,193	1.7	24.6
Public Debt	769,813	8.4	- 6
Total	8,611,692	100	-12.4

ALFONSIN TO VISIT SAUDI ARABIA 9-12 NOV

PY171517 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0423 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin will pay a 3-day official visit to Saudi Arabia. It will be the first time that an Argentine president will visit this Arab country. Argentine Foreign Ministry sources reported today that Alfonsin will visit Saudi Arabia from 9 to 12 November. This trip is linked with the possibility of obtaining concrete Arab investments for the Argentine agricultural and oil industry sectors.

PLO TO REQUEST DIPLOMATIC OFFICE IN BUENOS AIRES

PY182216 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1847 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (NA) -- Farid Suwwan, the Palestinian deputy foreign minister for Latin American affairs, announced here today that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will soon officially ask for the Argentine Government's authorization to open an "information office" with diplomatic status in Buenos Aires. Suwwan expressed hope that the possible trip to Israel of President Raul Alfonsin "will maintain necessary balance" regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict. He pointed out that "Argentina is a sovereign country and can make its own decisions" in connection with its foreign policy.

During a press conference at the Panamericano Hotel, Suwwan deplored a statement by Francisco Manrique, a Federal Party candidate for deputy, who had told reporters he was "satisfied" with the Israeli raid on the PLO base in Tunisia, where some 50 people died. He asked Argentine party candidates to address international issues with "prudence," adding that "I would not sell the Malvinas issue to win an election among my people." Suwwan, who is the PLO representative to the Brazilian Government, explained that he will ask for authorization to open an information office in Buenos Aires, taking into account, among other things, a speech Foreign Minister Dante Caputo delivered to the United Nations last year. On that occasion, Caputo recognized the PLO "as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The Palestinian diplomat said he has not had any official contact with the Foreign Ministry during his current private visit to Argentina. He also reiterated PLO support for the Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. Suwwan remarked that "Argentina and Palestine have many things in common, like the fact that you are struggling for the liberation of part of your territory (the Malvinas), and we are trying to liberate our entire territory." He recalled that the PLO maintains diplomatic relations "with over 100 countries, more than twice the number of nations that have recognized Israel." In response to a question, he explained that the PLO has embassies in Cuba and Nicaragua, a diplomatic mission in Mexico, where the mission's expenses are paid by the Mexican Government, and information offices in Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia. Asked whether the opening of a PLO office in Buenos Aires could transfer the Middle East conflict to this country, he wondered: "Have there been any acts of violence in Brazil since 1978, in Lima, or in La Paz just because we have representatives there?"

Asked whether the PLO had "cooperated" with the Montoneros, the diplomat admitted that "Yasir 'Arafat met Mario Firmenich, as was shown by a picture the Israeli intelligence service released throughout the world." However, he denied that the relations between the PLO and the Montoneros had gone beyond that meeting. He then wondered "if French President Francois Mitterrand, Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez, former Mexican president Jose Lopez Portillo, and Swedish Prime Minister Olaf Palme are terrorists or if they support the Montoneros just because they also met with Firmenich." He showed pictures of the meetings between Firmenich and the above heads of state, and then ironically said that "Commander Arafat did not become a Montonero member during that meeting," and charged that there are "sectors that are trying to undermine the good relations between Argentina and the PLO."

A medical doctor, Suwwan explained that the PLO "does not support the use of terrorism in the struggle against Israel." He condemned the seizure of the Italian ship "Achille Lauro" and said that the PLO "would have hanged the four mad people who allegedly killed a U.S. citizen" aboard the ship. Suwwan also criticized the U.S. attitude toward the issue.

INTERIOR MINISTER CONDEMNS WAVE OF VIOLENCE

PY182344 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (NA) -- Today, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said that the wave of bomb attacks registered during the past two weeks "is a campaign aimed at causing overall unrest" and at "tarnishing the electoral campaign" for the 3 November elections. Troccoli believes that it is quite possible that the "wave of violence that the country is enduring" will decrease after the elections.

The interior minister made these statements at the Ezeiza Airport, where he received his FRG counterpart, Friederich Zimmermann. During a short chat he and Zimmermann agreed that "the citizenry must remain alert and not let a climate of unrest influence them."

Troccoli asserted that "this is the price that must be paid by those regimes where liberty exists, where the security forces abide by the law and justice and, as a consequence, allow a lot of elbow room for those who long for nights of horror for the republic to perpetrate acts such as have occurred in the country lately." The minister also confirmed that "we are carrying out a vast operation, the broadest possible" in order to end these incidents, although he admitted that "they are not always so perfect that they prevent terrorist acts perpetrated in a clandestine manner and which take advantage of the system."

Troccoli then asserted that "this is a campaign aimed at causing overall unrest" and urged the citizenry "to do everything possible to prevent fear and unrest from spreading and to continue to uphold liberty, the most cherished achievement since the constitutional government was installed and of which these acts of violence seek to deprive us." After stating that "it is quite possible that the wave of violence will drop after 3 November," Troccoli said that "society will respond to these acts of violence through the ballot boxes" during the upcoming elections. The interior minister also denied that the FRG minister's visit is linked to "the escalation of violence," although he asserted that "we are going to take advantage of the experience of the European countries, which are also affected by an escalation of violence of another type but, nevertheless, an escalation of violence." Troccoli added that "We need to meet with those responsible for the policy of those countries, because we are going to take advantage of their experience and review their procedures and methodologies. We are also -- and why not -- going to presuppose that these organizations have links, because every criminal organization has connections abroad."

ALFONSIN GREETS GROMYKO ON RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

PY220140 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2232 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Oct (TELAM) -- It was officially disclosed this afternoon that President Raul Alfonsin sent a message to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the 100th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

In his message, Alfonsin stated that it is auspicious that this anniversary is celebrated at a time in which the relations between our two nations give an example of fruitful coexistence. He added: On the 100th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between our two countries I wish to express to the chairman my congratulations on this celebration. This commemoration is auspicious at a time in which the relations between our nations give an example of fruitful coexistence.

Alfonsin added: I am confident that the invitation to visit your country, so kindly extended by your government within the framework of this pleasant celebration, will represent a decisive step toward the greatest exploitation of the possibilities for bilateral cooperation and will contribute to harmonizing international coexistence, which is the aspiration and hope of our two peoples.

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT

PY211233 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Oct 85 p 7

[From the Recife branch office]

[Excerpt] France's President Francois Mitterrand, 69, said yesterday in Olinda, a city located 6 km from Recife, that to the French Government "it is clear that Brazil will honor its debt. What the government needs is to negotiate new ways to pay it. Steps already have been taken in that direction and further steps must be taken." He also said that French Government experts are already debating formulas for rescheduling Brazil's $9-billion debt with French banks. "From the political standpoint, France can be more open than other Brazilian creditors in discussing rescheduling. The debt question must be tidied up, but fair formulas must be found so that the burden is bearable for Brazil and acceptable for France. The French banks are on the list of creditors because they contributed to the development of Brazil," Mitterrand said.

Despite repeated questions Mitterrand did not confirm whether the formulas he had revealed to businessmen in Sao Paulo the day before yesterday as possibilities were the ones being studied by French Government experts. During the informal talk with representatives of 300 industrial groups at the Sao Paulo State Industrial Federation, FIESP, Mitterrand mentioned the possibility that Brazil's debt to France could be wholly or partly repaid in kind over a rescheduled period of 15 years. France's position, Mitterrand said, "favors a more just and open rescheduling plan, because the debt cannot simply be forgotten, no matter how uncomfortable it may be."

SARNEY REGRETS CALLING MAYORAL ELECTIONS

PY181812 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] President Sarney deeply regrets having called mayoral elections. The president confided to Mato Grosso Governor Julio Campos that the elections are being held prematurely and that the political disputes are causing instability and harming the economy of the states involved. Governor Campos referred to this report as absurd, while President Sarney defended himself by saying that he only complied with a promise made by President-elect Tancredo Neves.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT SEEKS TRUCE WITH UNIONS

PY211909 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1822 GMT 19 Oct 85

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Oct (EFE) -- Finance Minister Dilson Funaro today confirmed that the government of President Jose Sarney wants to reach an agreement on a social truce with the unions in order to mitigate the effects of the economic crisis. Funaro said the unions should declare a truce at least until the end of the year, in return for an official resolution freezing prices of food and basic commodities. The government is trying to work out a formula that will prevent the breaking of negotiations after the unions practically rejected an initial proposal to reduce taxes in 1986 and guarantee the stability of workers in order to strengthen the democratic process.

Joaquim dos Santos Andrade, president of the pro-Soviet National Conference of the Working Classes (Conclat), said today that workers will not give up their demands for quarterly salary readjustments, job stability, and reduction of unemployment, which affects some 17 million Brazilians.

Dos Santos de Andrade said the government cannot demand more sacrifices from the workers, who are suffering the consequences of a difficult financial situation. The main feature [words indistinct].

Jose Ignacio "Lula" da Silva, who is the leader of the Sole Central Organization of Workers (CUT) and the president of the Workers Party (PT), has said that a proposal for a social pact involving workers and businessmen should necessarily include a salary readjustment system in keeping with cost of living increases.

National Industrial Confederation (CNI) President Albano Franco has said that companies can grant quarterly salary readjustments, but that they will demand higher prices for their products. Franco said that if the current system of two salary readjustments per year is replaced by the quarterly readjustment system, the government will face the hardest problem because of its large payrolls.

The Brazilian economic crisis has turned into the main rival of the democratic process, because it has provoked growing social unrest among the people. This may lead to a social outburst that will be difficult to control.

Brazil must repay a foreign debt of some $104 billion and must curb inflation expected to surpass the 220-percent mark by the end of the year. President Jose Sarney has reiterated that Brazil will not repay its debts by letting its people starve and that he is determined to enact a policy in favor of the majority sector, comprising some 40 million people in a country of 130 million.

FIRST AIR-TO-AIR GUIDED MISSILE BEING TESTED

PY211943 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 85 p 2

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Excerpts] The MAA-1 Piranha, the first homing missile designed and manufactured in Brazil, is already flying: The engineering prototype developed at the Military Systems Division of the Sao Jose dos Campos Aerospace Technology Center [CTA] has completed tests on integration and fitting in launching position on the carrier, being mounted on a subsonic Xavante AT-26 jet of the Brazilian Air Force. The air-to-air combat missile will now have its electronic centers in the computerized section of the warhead tested, and in January 1986 it will be ready for live firing tests.

The Brazilian model of the AMX fighter bomber will be armed with two Piranhas mounted on its wing tips. The Brazilian-made prototype of the AMX, designed by Italy and built by a consortium made up of Aeritalia, Embrafr, and Aermacchi, will be officially presented to President Jose Sarney on 22 October. As in the secret flight made 2 days ago, the AMX will be equipped with two Sidewinder missiles, which in the future will be replaced by the missile developed by the Sao Jose dos Campos Aerospace Technology Center.

The Piranha flies at Mach 2 (twice the speed of sound, nearly 2,300 km per hour), has a detection range of 10 km and an effective range of 6 km. The warhead weighs 12 kg. The missile is 2.8 meters long and weighs 93 kg. It is 152 milimeters in diameter, and its composite propellent takes up 27 kg of total weight. According to CTA officials who are responsible for the Military Systems Division, the Piranha is expected to perform better than the Sidewinder-J version of low altitudes, and at least as well as the Sidewinder-L version in general.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOLS CLOSED IN SIX STATES

PY211524 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Oct p 15

[Text] Brasilia -- "This decision was made on the basis of technical criteria, without a trace of emotion." This is the way the Army minister's spokesman General Ruperto Clodoaldo Pinto described the decision to close military high schools in Fortaleza, Ceara; Recife, Pernambuco; Salvador, Bahia; Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; Curitiba, Parana; and Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. Only the military high schools in Manaus and in Brasilia, where it is difficult to register officers' sons in public high schools, and in Rio de Janeiro, where legal reasons prohibit any other use, will continue to function.

The Army wants to transform the Fortaleza and Porto Alegre Military High Schools into officers' preparatory schools similar to the one existing in Campinas, Sao Paulo. With this measure, the Army intends to reverse the current trend of increased participation of citizens born in the states of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro in its cadres, with the simultaneous increase in participation of citizens born in the other states of the union. Another trend the Army wants to stop is its growing shortage of noncommissioned officers at present, and the Joint Staff intends to close the gap with the creation of noncommissioned officers' schools in Recife and Curitiba. The premises of the military high schools in Belo Horizonte and Salvador will be transformed into barracks for artillery groups that are equipped with Brazilian-made cannons.

One of the stronger reasons for the closure or transformation of six of the currently operating military high schools is their high operating costs. The Salvador and Bahia military high schools cost 2.39 million cruzeiros and 2.72 million cruzeiros in 1985 respectively. According to the Teaching and Research Department of the Army, the cost has increased 300 percent in 1985. The high cost results from the system of educational assistance whereby tuitions are based on family incomes. Of the 8,000 students, only 2,600 pay full tuition, 1,289 students pay no tuition at all, and the remainder pay only 40-50 percent of the tuition, which is the smallest in the area of paid education. The most expensive military high schools are those in Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, with monthly tuitions of 126,000 cruzeiros; the school in Manaus has the lowest monthly tuition, 82,000 cruzeiros; and the others charged monthly tuitions of 100,000 cruzeiros.

On the other hand, the Army's high school system employs 2,363 military personnel, which contributes to the shortage of officers and noncommissioned officers. This personnel is made up of 503 officers and 1,860 noncommissioned officers, most of them sergeants, who are taken away from the Army's operational needs. Another negative aspect of the closure of the military high schools is the threat of unemployment for professors and administrative civilian personnel, numbering 751 and 1,410 respectively. The ratio of professors to students is 1 to 4; this reflects the quality of education that six state capitals will definitively lose.

ACCIDENTAL CANNON BLAST DAMAGES HOUSES, INJURES 8

PY191425 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Last night, a cannon blast destroyed several houses in a 2-km radius of military exercises in the Rio de Janeiro (Gerisio Noes de Alengo) barracks. Eight people were wounded and one of the victims is in very serious condition. According to doctors, both the victims' arms were severed and his head was badly injured. The Army police cordoned off the area soon after the explosion and forbid journalists and photographers to enter. The 1st Army has still not made any comment about the accident.

SPECIAL JUDGE ORDERS UNION LEADERS' RELEASE

PY212051 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2002 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Santiago, 21 Oct (EFE) -- Today special judge Sergio Valenzuela ordered the release of 8 of the 12 imprisoned union and social leaders. Until today these leaders were being held under arrest and tried by a military court.

The decision, reached after consulting the Appellate Court, favors Rodolfo Seguel, president of the National Workers Command, and Jorge Pavez, president of the Chilean Teachers Association, among others. Manuel Bustos, president of the National Union Coordination Board, and Mario Arandea, leader of the same labor union, will remain under arrest because court procedures involving their cases are still pending. Likewise, Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, president of the oil workers union, and Eduardo Valencia, president of the Metropolitan Inhabitants Commando, have not been released.

Before it becomes effective, Judge Valenzuela Patino's decision must be ratified or modified by the Appellate Court of Santiago thorugh a decision to be issued in the next few hours.

HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVER AUTHORIZED VISIT

PY190231 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The Chilean Government has authorized the UN special observer designated by the UN Human Rights Commission to visit the country. An official statement released by the Foreign Ministry states that this authorization is being granted because there is nothing to hide. It adds that the United Nations reportedly intends to put an end to the discriminatory treatment which has been imposed on Chile. The visit of UN special observer Fernando Volio Jimenez will take place on a date to be established by mutual agreement. Foreign Ministry spokesman Paulo Valdez has announced the government's official approval to resume cooperation with the United Nations through the special observer.

[Begin Valdez recording] The Chilean Government had suspended cooperation with the United Nations on this matter because Chile has been the object of discriminatory and irregular treatment. But voicing faith in the guarantees given by the current observer, Fernando Volio Jimenez, that he will conduct his investigation objectively and seriously, the Chilean Government has agreed to resume its cooperation with the United Nations through this special observer. We have also taken into account his prestige at a jurist and a professor. If this actions are in keeping with those guarantees, there will be a clear difference between this and previous reports. [end recording]

The official statement adds that the Chilean Government has only asked the special observer for just and objective treatment in addition to giving equal legal consideration to all reports he will receive while performing his duties. The Foreign Ministry statement adds that there is no other commitment with the special observer or with the United Nations. The statement concludes by saying that counting on the seriousness of the procedures, the Chilean Government finds it unnecessary to make further statements until the observer's report is officially submitted to the UN General Assembly.

This preliminary report will be presented by the observer to the third commission of the General Assembly in the second half of November 1985.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF JUNTA MEMBER REFUTED

PY182240 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Santiago, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Official sources refuted in Santiago today a rumor that General Cesar Raul Benavides, a member of the governing military Junta, was going to resign. Benavides is representing the Army, whose commander in chief is President Augusto Pinochet. The other members of the junta are the commanders in chief of the Navy, the Air Force and the director general of Carabineros. Unofficial reports had indicated that Benavides was going to leave the junta for health reasons, but an official junta spokesman "categorically refuted this rumor.

The military Junta, which acts as the legislative branch, underwent a crisis on 2 August when Carabineros Director General Cesar Mendoza resigned and was replaced by General Rodolfo Stange.

OAS FORUM ON BOLIVIAN SEA ACCESS OPPOSED

PY190154 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Chile has reiterated its position regarding the Bolivian landlocked problem, stating that it is strictly of bilateral nature. The Chilean position on this matter has come up again because a Bolivian delegation has included a report on the Bolivian maritime problem on the agenda of the forthcoming OAS general assembly scheduled for November 1985.

Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman Paulo Valdez gave the Chilean position on the Bolivian landlocked problem:

[Begin Valdez recording] Chile does not recognize the jurisdiction of the OAS or of any other international organization to hear or rule on issues that affect our territorial integrity and sovereignty. It is appropriate to note that there are no pending territorial problems between Chile and Bolivia. The problems were solved definitely through a treaty signed between the two countries in 1904, which is still in effect. Consequently, the reconsideration of the Bolivian landlocked problem is for Chile a subject strictly of a bilateral nature. [end recording]

Valdez explained that the Chilean delegation has expressed its opposition to the reported Bolivian request, because for us it is a subject strictly of a binational nature.

BINATIONAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED WITH ARGENTINA

PY192104 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The Chilean-Argentine Binational Commission has been officially established in keeping with Article No 12 of the friendship and peace treaty between the two governments. General Ernesto Videla, Chief of the Economic Cooperation and Integration Department, represented Chile while Ambassador Marcelo Delpech represented Argentina in the official ceremony.

At the same time, the bilateral commission approved a regulation made up of six articles that will be submitted to the two governments for their approval. During the same ceremony the Permanent Conciliatory Commission was established in keeping with the agreement that Chile and Argentina signed on 29 November 1984. Uruguayan Professor Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga will preside over this commission, which will be made up of Santiago Benavada, who will represent Chile, and Jorge Valossi, who will represent Argentina.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER STATION BOMBED

PY220247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0234 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Santiago, 21 Oct (EFE) — A station of the National Intelligence Center [CNI], political police force of General Augusto Pinochet's military regime, was attacked in Santiago tonight with bombs that were hurled from a passing station wagon. According to preliminary reports, the attack only caused damage but no casualties; it was perpetrated at 2140 (0400 GMT) on Tuesday 22 October, in the Providencia residential neighborhood.

An eyewitness told Radio Cooperativa that machine gun bursts were fired at the CNI station from a station wagon that was circulating in the dark and that shortly afterwards two bombs detonated in front of the building. The witness said that a few police officers then came out and detonated two more bombs that apparently had not exploded. He added that the street in that sector was full of tire bursters, apparently to obstruct the chase.

A few hours earlier EFE had received a communique from the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) claiming responsibility for the bomb attacks on railroad tracks in various parts of the country during the national day of protest on 15 October. A few days ago a FPMR spokesman telephoned this agency to announce that armed actions are being prepared to celebrate the front's second anniversary in December.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES U.S., PERU, BOLIVIA

PY212341 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 13 Oct 85 pp 14, 15

[Interview with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle by reporter Maria Eugenia Oyarzun at the Foreign Ministry in Santiago — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Oyarzun] Is it not strange that the United States, which has international scientists sufficiently skilled to analyze what has happened in Central America and in Cuba, does not fear that what has occrred in Nicaragua may also occur in Chile?

[Del Valle] I have heard senior U.S. Administration officials saying that they are horrified to see the United States repeating the same mistake or wrong evaluation they had made regarding Cuba, Nicaragua, and Iran. Nevertheless, these officials somehow feel powerless in their struggle with certain members of the administration and of Congress. There are people occupying important positions who are conscious of this political mistake, but are, however, overcome by a trend that I hope will be temporary.

[Oyarzun] You will meet Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner in November. What topic will you discuss? Is disarmament one of them?

[Del Valle] It will be a full agenda. We are still analyzing it, and have decided not to disclose it so that we can add more topics at the last minute. But since you have mentioned it, yes, disarmament is one of the topics to be discussed.

[Oyarzun] And Bolivia?

[Del Valle] No, Bolivia is not included among the topics to be discussed with the Peruvian foreign minister.

[Oyarzun] Under what conditions will disarmament be discussed?

[Del Valle] The Peruvian foreign minister and I think that talks on disarmament should be open and preliminary, so as not to restrict our discussions or to compromise us. This will be a first "approach," just to exchange impressions and to look for an appropriate procedure that may grant success to the talks on that topic.

[Oyarzun] Will some pending aspects of the 1929 Treaty also be part of the talks?

[Del Valle] Yes, of course. Although the agenda is confidential, we will obviously have to discuss some pending aspects of the 1929 treaty. As all these pending aspects refer to the city of Arica, we consider it useful to hold the talks in that city so that the situation can be discussed on the spot.

[Oyarzun] Bolivia has recently showed willingness to discuss its landlocked situation with Chile. Is Chile willing to discuss it with Bolivia? Under what conditions?

[Del Valle] As I said at the beginning of the interview, Chile is willing to hold talks with Bolivia. The talks would be bilateral and we will establish the framework with Bolivia. Those conditions however, will be the same that Chile has always presented.

[Oyarzun] U.S. Senator Kennedy's statements indicated that the new U.S. ambassador to Chile will be a "hard liner". What do you expect of the new ambassador's arrival? An improvement or worsening in the relations with the United States?

[Del Valle] I would rather not speculate. First, we have to wait for the ambassador's arrival, and then talk to him. It would be unfair to voice an opinion about what a person, who I still do not know, will do or will not do. Nevertheless, I think that he is the ambassador of the United States, a country which is a friend of Chile, and consequently, he will fulfill the obligations of any ambassador: to establish closer relations with the country to which he is accredited.

[Oyarzun] Do you believe Chilean relations with the United States and Europe have deteriorated as a result of remarks by some politicians or senior officials that were regarded as interference in Chilean domestic affairs?

[Del Valle] No, by no means. Our relations wity those countries with which we have traditionally maintained close relations such as Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, are good. The talks I held with my British and German counterparts were frank, friendly, and useful; and yielded excellent results. Thus, I would say that our relations with these countries are normal.

[Oyarzun] What about Argentina?

[Del Valle] I would say that our relations with Argentina are very good. We are approaching an extremely important stage: the installation of a binational commission, either late in October or early in November. This will mark the initiation of a momentous stage that was outlined in the [Beagle] treaty, that is, integration. Our governments have endeavored to make these talks succeed. Integration will be mutually beneficial to our two peoples and will become a tangible pillar of the treaty. The signing of a peace treaty alone will not suffice; it will have to have a solid foundation. Integration could provide this type of foundation.

MITTERRAND CONTINUES VISIT, HOSTS BETANCUR DINNER

PA212237 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand said today that Colombia can serve as an example of efficiency because of its achievements. He stressed the progress made in the petroleum and coal sectors and the importance of the textile industry. He has had a tight schedule today. He visited the Renault plant in Medellin, lunched with intellectuals in Bogota, and at this moment is hosting a dinner for President Betancur.

Mitterrand began his 2d day in Colombia by paying homage to the liberator Bolivar and to the principles of freedom of the independence cause. He was later declared Bogota's honored guest, and in recognition of his political career he received the keys to the city.

Betancur and Mitterrand have agreed on the need to struggle against the influence of the great powers, for a political dialogue regarding the foreign debt, and for an international crusade against protectionism. They also agreed on the disarmament issue, the arms race, the reduction of nuclear tests, and international cooperation for development.

EL SIGLO REPORTS BETANCUR FRENCH TV INTERVIEW

PA220122 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 18 Oct 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Betancur has said: "I have popular backing, but not the backing of the oligarchy." He added that he does not understand why the M-19 [19 April Movement] has resumed the struggle; its reasons defy all logic.

In statements to Jacques Grignon du Moulin, reporter of the French television network T.F.1, the president referred to the problem of the foreign debt of Colombia and Latin America, the Contadora Group efforts, the fight against drug trafficking, and actions that the government has undertaken in the past year.

The following are President Betancur's statements:

[Du Moulin] What is the guerrilla situation in your country? Has the truce been broken? What do you plan to do about it?

[Betancur] Colombia wants peace and supports the efforts to obtain it. The main guerrilla organizations, FARC -- [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia], which is the most important among them -- are keeping to the accords, which encompass more than 90 percent of those in arms. We shall continue on that path to the end, which can only be the total pacification of the territory and spiritual disarmament, despite the natural difficulties posed by M-19's return to the struggle, for reasons which I do not understand and which defy all logic.

[Du Moulin] What is your program to solve the debt problem? For example, is your position similar to Peru's or Brazil's?

[Betancur] On the subject of the debt one must speak in overall terms with political language, because the enormity of the subject has politicized it. It should be negotiated bilaterally (between debtor and creditor countries) because of the different conditions and characteristics in which the credits were contracted. It is not a question of taking or leaving it; the debt is already a geopolitical problem of the Third World which cannot be avoided.

I pointed out to President Reagan in a recent letter that Latin America will have to pay more than $800 billion to service the debt over the next 15 years. Just think, this debt service will absorb a high proportion of internal savings and foreign exchange to the point that there would be no hope of increasing per capita income, which has already come to a standstill, if not decreased, in the same period. This is why I suggested the creation of a high-level hemispheric commission to evaluate the various options relating to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal of a program for Latin America that is conceptually equivalent to the Marshall Plan, which was a determining factor in saving Europe after World War II. We insisted, in the Cartagena consensus, on constructive formulas that reconcile foreign debt service with continued development, since stagnation would be even more catastrophic. To reach this goal, we must have better terms of trade, lower interest rates, and free access to industrialized countries' markets. These decisions, adopted in Cartagena in June 1984, are complemented by the intention of each of our countries to fulfill its obligations, without resorting to the creation of a debtors' club to avoid payment, and should be complemented by a fiscal and exchange reorganization of their economies and a greater participation in world production and commerce.

[Du Moulin] You had practically unanimous support from Colombians for a time. Is it still that way?

[Betancur] Yes, I do have the support of popular groups; I do not have it from the oligarchy.

[Du Moulin] Reactivation of the Contadora policy seems more difficult. Why?

[Betancur] All actions to solve a crisis are difficult. However, it is evident that the Central American countries want to find a peaceful solution to their problems. Contadora countinues its work. The support it has received worldwide, ratified repeatedly by the United Nations and the OAS, constitutes an incentive for continuing its job. And remember this: Every day that the sun rises in Central America without a total war is a hymn to Contadora.

[Du Moulin] You have been very successful in your struggle against the drug trafficking mafia, but how will it become possible to consolidate these successes?

[Betancur] The fight against drug trafficking in Colombia is direct, vigorous, constant, and irreversible. The really successful strikes, despite painful dramas like the sacrifice of our well-remembered minister of justice, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, will be consolidated once drug trafficking is considered a universal crime and all countries unite against it. For the time being, we Latin Americans are united against drugs. We are waiting for the other countries to join us, because the danger is fundamental.

[Du Moulin] What are your priorities now? Inflation? The economy? Social issues?

[Betancur] Once the Colombian economic problems are resolved, social actions become the priority, and they are being carried out during this year of my government by creating new jobs, struggling against illiteracy, paying more attention to overall health, and promoting pacification. This does not mean that inflation has been forgotten. We are controlling that tax on the poor, because for the past 3 months we have stabilized cost of living indexes.

[Du Moulin] Could Conservative and Liberal Party divisions complicate the presidential elections?

[Betancur] Colombia is a real democracy, although not a perfect one. It has a free press and defined parties, political groups that freely seek social and electoral favors. They all go to elections with maximum guarantees, with the absolute impartiality of the government and its agencies, and with the supervision of the armed institutions. Colombia is the oldest and most stable democracy in Latin America. It has proven its maturity many times over, without letting party controversies erode its civilian organization. Elections will be honest and free. They will undoubtedly be carried out without armed campaigning and without limitations. This is my duty to the Constitution and to myself. This is how it will be done.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK 8TH BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

PA212015 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces General Command has reported that three militarymen and three guerrillas were killed today in an attack on the Cisneros Battalion in Armenia. The military garrison was seriously damaged by rockets and mortars. The guerrilla action, according to former President Turbay Ayala, is frustrating for the peace process. The former president said it would be desirable for President Betancur to manage the process directly.

The guerrilla attack took place 7 hours after the merging of the commissions of peace, dialogue, and verification. Entry to the headquarters of the 8th Brigade was made on four fronts with rocket launchers, mortars, and other very sophisticated weapons. For four hours there were continuous clashes in the neighborhoods in the vicinity of the Cisneros Battalion headquarters. The rebels' objective was to blow up the powder magazine, but at 0500 they were forced to withdraw from the headquarters without reaching their target.

Access roads were strewn with thumbtacks, and during the urban clashes hundreds of residents in the western part of Armenia experienced tense moments.

Throughout the day the military operations continued. At this time the Police and Army are confined to their headquarters. Army Commander Major Rafael Samudio Molina today ordered the reinforcement of Army and Police headquarters throughout the country.

COURT SECURITY INCREASED AFTER PLOT UNCOVERED

PA191330 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Authorities have increased security measures around the Palace of Justice in light of threats drug traffickers have made against judges, especially those handling extradition cases and charges against the Armed Forces for human rights violations.

The security measures taken today resulted from a report obtained by the Security Corps that city commands of the Ricardo Franco Front were going to occupy the Palace of Justice early today. The police reported finding documents containing plans to occupy the Palace of Justice building.

REORGANIZATION OF ARMED FORCES COMMAND REPORTED

PA171322 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 11 Oct 85 p 8

[Excerpts] During the past few hours the National Government reorganized the Army's command structures. Brigadier General Faruk Yanine Diaz was appointed new director of the "Jose Maria Military School of Cadets."

The following is the National Army's new line of command:

National Army Commander	Gen Rafael Samudio Molina.
Second Commander and General Staff Commander	Maj Gen Oscar Botero Restrepo.
General Intendant	Maj Gen Alberto Gonzalez Herrera.
Director of Engineers	Brig Gen Manuel Alberto Murillo Gonzalez.
Recruiting Director	Maj Enrique Varon Valencia.
1st Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Ubaldo Franco Aristizabal.
2nd Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Eduardo Plata Quinones.
3rd Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Jose Guzman Rodriguez.
4th Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Rafael Padilla Vergara.
5th Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Daniel Enrique Garcia Echevers.
6th Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Luis Alberto Rodriguez Rodriguez.
7th Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Ignacio Posada Duarte.
8th Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Flavio Ramon Jimenez Sanchez.
9th Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Jose Roberto Ibanez Sanchez.
10th Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Ramon Emilio Gil Bermudez.
12th Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Carlos Chacon Retavista.

[As published -- 11th Brigade Commander not listed]

13th Brigade Commander	Maj Gen Luis Eduardo Rocca Maichel.
14th Brigade Commander	Brig Gen Francisco Augusto Rodriguez Arango.

Maj Gen Fernando Gomez Barrios, currently 3d Brigade Commander in Cali, has been appointed new commander of the National Army's 2d Division.

There will also be changes in the Navy and Air Force command, which will be announced in the next few weeks.

COLORADO PARTY PRESIDENT ON ELECTORAL VICTORY

PY211921 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Speech by Colorado Party President Juan Ramon Chaves announcing the victory of the ruling Colorado Party in the municipal elections held on 20 October at the Colorado party headquarters in Asuncion on 20 October]

[Text] Fellow Colorados all over the country:

From the main hall of Colorado Party headquarters I am pleased to address all fellow party members on behalf of the Colorado Party Executive Board to report on the final results of the municipal elections held today to elect the members of 190 municipal councils.

Dear fellow party members, you have all faithfully and enthusiastically participated since early this morning in the election of members of 190 municipal councils.

Since the Colorado Party is a staunchly democratic organization, no democratic political party was kept away from these elections nor have any of the rights provided for in the national Constitution been restricted. The Colorado Party, the Radical Liberal Party and the Liberal Party participated in these elections with their own candidates, their own programs, and their political campaigning, which they were free to carry out over the past 4 months.

The entire Paraguayan people were anxiously awaiting the results of these elections and now, at 2200 on this historic day, 20 October 1985, I can tell all Paraguayans and foreigners who live in this country that they can feel at ease and rejoice because a powerful and glorious political party, the Colorado Party, has won these elections hands down.

The president of the nation, General Alfredo Stroessner, voted at 0900 at the Monsenor Lasagna School and thousands of Colorados voted for the tickets of our party, which has always had the glory of being responsible for quenching useless hate and building democracy without bloodshed.

We have received reports from all cities and villages, from rural areas and from the capital, and we can report the following results in the capital: The Colorado Party received 91,988 votes; the Radical Liberal Party received 10,399 votes; and the Liberal Party received 4,382 votes. In the other 189 municipalities the Colorado Party has won and the opposition will have one-third of the positions.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to let all Paraguayan Colorados know that the Colorado Party Executive Board has received many notes and phone calls from Colorado Party precincts calling for the reelection as national president fellow party member Gen Alfredo Stroessner. This civic desire of many party precincts epitomizes the right that all Colorados have to make petititons and suggestions in keeping with our party's charter. We have received this freely and spontaneously stated request of the Colorado people with faith and enthusiasm and it will be submitted for the consideration of the Colorado Party executive Board and, in due time, to the next party convention.

Today, 20 October 1985, the country is enjoying a straightforward and firm democracy. On the one hand, the citizens have voted for their candidates without any restrictions whatsoever and in an atmosphere of broad patriotic and civic freedom.

On the other hand, a great many Colorado Party precincts have asked for the reelection of one candidate, Gen Alfredo Stroessner. All this means that our country's democratic culture has taken root and that democratic political parties are playing an essential role in our political culture.

Most esteemed fellow party members, my report must in all fairness mention the effective performance of the nation's Armed Forces and police, which were entrusted with preserving public order. There has been no disorderly behavior, no one has been injured, and democratic institutions and constitutional rights have been fully respected. This is the way things are done in a democracy.

On behalf of the Colorado Party Executive Board and myself, I want to congratulate all fellow party members, men and women alike, for fulfilling their political duty. I would also like to congratulate the Colorado Party precincts in the interior and capital for their effective performance during these elections. I would like to extend special congratulations to Colorado Party Executive Board representatives, to missionaries of peace and party unity, and to the hard-working members of the Electoral Board and the Electoral Commission of the Colorado Party Executive Board for their toil without respite. I also congratulate the employees of the Colorado Party Executive Board, true examples of dedication and goodwill. To all of you I say good night with a loud: Long live the Colorado Party.

[Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish on 21 October reports the following elections figures: 796,631 out of the total 958,904 registered voters cast their votes. The Colorado Party received 701,274 votes, that is 88.02 percent; the Radical Liberal Party got 61,481 votes, or 7.72 percent; while the Liberal Party received 24,210 votes, or 3.03 percent.]

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON YACYRETA DEADLOCK

PY211932 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Oct 85 p 16

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar provided information yesterday on Paraguayan-Argentine negotiations related to the Yacyreta project.

Minister Saldivar said important progress in the negotiations should be noted "because we have worked things out so that construction is not stalled, and the necessary arrangements have been made to proceed with negotiations until an acceptable solution is found to the problem of ensuring the flow of resources for the project."

Asked about the status of negotiations on the guarani-dollar exchange rate to be used in transferring monetary resources from Argentina to our country in connection with the Yacyreta project, Minister Saldivar affirmed that "the government has a very firm position on defending its sovereignty in monetary matters. We are clarifying those aspects relative to our sovereignty."

Minister Saldivar was emphatic in pointing out that we can at no time give in, nor will the Stroessner government give in, on this question. But this central question has various aspects related to the best utilization of resources and to the flow of resources so the project can continue to advance without future interruptions."

Negotiations between Paraguayan and Argentine government officials are to continue next week.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE TO U.S. EMBASSY

PY211753 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0350 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has sent a strongly worded communique to the U.S. Embassy concerning the Marines, who employing their diplomatic immunity, have left the country despite the ongoing investigation. The communique states:

"The Foreign Ministry conveys its greetings to the honorable Embassy of the United States of America regarding this unfortunate incident involving the actions of the Marine guards, members of this embassy's security personnel, on 15 October, in committing outrages against Peruvian citizens. This ministry has learned through the press that these Marines yesterday left the country, using their diplomatic immunity.

"This is a most bewildering development if we take into account that the Peruvian police had not finished their investigation, and would have begun, had it been possible, the appropriate legal process, according to the rules of international law. This ministry is further bewildered because it had been assured by this embassy that all the necessary assistance for clarifying these events would be rendered.

"In view of these facts, the Foreign Ministry strongly protests this action, taken without consultation, which obstructs the application of justice and further aggravates the outrage.

"Furthermore, the ministry demands that the Marines involved be tried and punished; that the public be informed of this punishment, and that, in keeping with international laws, the U.S. Administration idemnify the abused citizens in compliance with the decisions of the Peruvian authorities.

"Lima, 19 October 1985. To the honorable Embassy of the United States of America.

"Signed: Press and Information Directorate, Peruvian Foreign Ministry"

Referring to this communique, the U.S. Embassy asserted that it will accept all police and court decisions. (Tom Haran), U.S. press spokesman, made it clear that the Marines had not left the country illegally, adding that they had left only after things were coordinated with diplomatic authorities.

COMMISSION FORMED TO STUDY PETROLEUM CONTRACTS

PY191628 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0020 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Wilfredo Huayta has announced the formation of a commission to renegotiate the petroleum contracts with the Belco and Occidental companies and with the (?oxilias) consortium. After participating in the homage paid by President Alan Garcia and his cabinet to the image of the (Pachacamilla) Christ, Minister Huayta reasserted that gasoline prices will not increase before year end.

NAVY CHIEF DISCUSSES TERRORISM, UPCOMING MEETING

PY190126 Paris AFP in Spanish 1552 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Vice Admiral Geronimo Cafferatta, commander general of the Peruvian Navy, said today that terrorism is an international problem, against which each country employs different techniques because it is extremely difficult to eliminate.

Cafferatta, who had traveled to New York to attend a world conference on terrorism and subversion, stated that with intelligence and information, terrorism can be controlled or reduced.

Asked about the antisubversive strategy in the country, Cafferatta said only that the government's strategy is carried out through the National Defense Council and the Armed Forces Joint Command.

Cafferatta will participate in a conference of the navy commanders of 100 countries of the Western world to take place in the U.S. Superior War School in Newport, Rhode Island, between 20 and 24 October, to deal with the controversial issues of terrorism and subversion. After indicating that 46 of the participants are commanders in chief of their respective navies, the vice admiral stated that he will speak on terrorism and subversion on the American continent. He will then participate in a panel during the same conference, with the navy commanders of Australia, Egypt, and the FRG, on subversion, drug trafficking, and the smuggling of weapons on several continents.

SHINING PATH ATTACKS CAMP, DESTROYS EQUIPMENT

PY190215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Police sources reported today that in the predawn hours this morning Shining Path terrorists attacked a camp of the Development Corporation of Huanuco, a department 430 km east of Lima, and blew up machinery worth $50,000. A military detachment is pursuing about 100 extremists who participated in the attack, the authorities said.

The large subversive group attacked the camp, locked up the foreman and five guards in a room and blew up a tractor, a compressor, and other equipment that was being used for road maintenance in this part of the Peruvian central jungle region along the Huallaga River.

According to eyewitnesses, the group attacked shouting: Long live the armed struggle and long live Comrade Gonzalo (Abimael Guzman), the leader of Shining Path. They also painted on the walls slogans that have to do with Shining Path activities. The extremists also stole a car from a cooperative near the camp, plunged it into the Huallaga River and then escaped.

6 Killed in Attack on Town

PY200229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1825 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Lima, 19 Oct (TELAM-REUTER) -- Carlos Bellido, prefect of Catrovirreyna Province, reported this morning that guerrilla fighters of the Maoist Shining Path had attacked the town of Cinto Esmaralda in the highlands of that province, and killed six peasants when they tried to defend their cattle. According to Bellido, the subversives destroyed machinery and homes and tried to steal about 250 head of cattle, sparking a fierce confrontation with the inhabitants of Cinto Esmaralda, which ended after six residents were killed and an undetermined number were wounded. The killers finally fled, taking some of the peasants livestock and other items.

REPORT ON DE LA MADRID, ORTEGA DISCUSSIONS

FL192216 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1443 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and his Nicaraguan counterpart Daniel Ortega discussed Nicaragua's situation last night and reiterated Mexico's position for a negotiated, peaceful, and political solution that would encourage cooperation in Central America.

De la Madrid stressed that Mexico's diplomatic efforts will continue in Central America, guided by the people's principles of self-determination, non-intervention of any kind, a peaceful solution, and peaceful international cooperation for development.

The two heads of state met Friday in the official residence Los Pinos during Ortega's 7-hour stay in Mexico City. President Ortega expressed the condolences of the Nicaraguan people and Government for the victims and destruction caused by the 19 September earthquake.

De la Madrid expressed his government's recognition of Nicaragua's timely assistance and appreciation for Nicaragua's initiative in encouraging the UN General Assembly to adopt a resolution mobilizing resources to assist the victims.

During the meeting the Nicaraguan president explained why it was necessary to adopt urgent measures to overcome the current regional tensions, border incidents, and the climate of current regional tensions, border incidents, and the climate of confrontation and hostility.

The two presidents agreed that the Contadora Group is the diplomatic instrument needed to promote the process of negotiation in Central America. They also agreed to give instructions to their respective delegations to intensify efforts to conclude the Contadora act for peace and cooperation in Central America. The two presidents stressed that this legal instrument will help solve the regional conflict because there exists a genuine political will for its completion.

DE LA MADRID, MEJIA VICTORES ENDORSE DIALOGUE

FL202012 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Tapachula, Mexico, 17 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid today called for an international dialogue to seek formulas to permit developing countries to overcome their difficult economic situation, and especially to reach negotiated agreements on their foreign debts.

During a dinner he hosted today for Guatemalan President [as received] Oscar Humerto Mejia Victores, President De la Madrid said Latin America must have greater and more equal access to the markets of the industrialized countries. The Mexican chief executive requested that ways be found to make such aspects of economic cooperation as the transfer of science and technology and the flow of investments more just and fair.

Our countries, he said, must receive real currents of financing and investment. He spoke against the phenomenon of decapitalization that has characterized the difficult period of the past few years. Speaking of his first round of conversations with the Guatemalan chief executive, De la Madrid said: We have agreed that Guatemala and Mexico must continue to participate in the international dialogue to find a way for our countries to cope with the difficult situation of the world's financial system.

With regard to Central America, the president said the two countries agree on the need to continue struggling to keep the political conflicts from ending in greater violence and endangering world peace.

No one will benefit from increased violence in Central America, De la Madrid said, pointing out that such a situation would worsen regional problems and endanger the international situation. He reiterated his demand for diplomatic negotiations that respect the dignity and sovereignty of every country.

The president said Contadora will continue to support the search for a peaceful solution and underscored the fact that the problems of Central America have their origin in unbalanced economic and social development. The international community should strive to cooperate with the countries in the area to achieve a firm, sustained, and fairer development that will satisfy the needs of the majority, he said. De la Madrid stressed Mexican interest in having the Central American nations overcome their problems of economic backwardness and social underdevelopment. We want them to be prosperous, peaceful, and democratic neighbors, he said, so they can carry out their historic vocation for integration and unity. Mexico is interested in being a good brother, a good neighbor to the Central American peoples, respectful of sovereignty and demanding respect for the principle of nonintervention, especially by outside powers, he said.

These are formulas of good faith, fraternity, and cooperation, the chief executive said, stating that during the first round of conversations with President Mejia Victores the two had spoken like good friends and neighbors about matters of mutual interest, including ways to promote bilateral relations, political communications, and economic, financial, and commercial cooperation.

Finally, De la Madrid expressed his gratitude for the generous, fraternal aid Mexico has received from the Guatemalan people and government after the 19 September earthquake.

President Mejia Victores said the first round of conversations was a frank, open conversation that went beyond normal relations between brothers and friends. We have understood each other perfectly, he said, because we know each other, are acquainted with our common problems, know where we are, and are aware that we can solve many of those problems with common understanding. He added that the next government of the Republic of Guatemala will receive an inheritance of coexistence and understanding with the Mexican people and Government.

Following this dinner, the two presidents began their second round of private conversations and later issued a joint communique.

SEPULVEDA AMOR DEPARTS, TO ADDRESS UN ASSEMBLY

FL211202 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0125 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will express the appreciation of the Mexican people and Government for the assistance received from the international community after the September earthquakes when he addresses the United Nations. Sepulveda Amor has left for New York, where he will attend the 40th UN General Assembly meeting from 21-25 October.

The foreign secretary will take advantage of his stay in New York to meet with approximately 70 heads of state and government to discuss several questions on international policy. On 30 October Sepulveda Amor will meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss international assistance to Mexico.

COSTA RICA

TREJOS ON STATUS OF RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA171258 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Costa Rican Acting Foreign Minister Gerardo Trejos sees the payment by Nicaragua of part of its debt to the Costa Rican Social Security Bank as a sign that Nicaragua wants to maintain more constructive relations with Costa Rica.

He said that the statement made by President Luis Alberto Monge in Israel could be related to this fact. The acting minister said that another sign of good will from the Sandinist government was the release of several Costa Ricans who were in Nicaraguan jails, and the announcement that others will be released in the next few days.

The acting minister was asked if this means that Costa Rica has yielded, since Nicaragua has not given an explanation on the regrettable events at Las Crucitas where 2 civil guards died and 10 others were wounded. He responded: Costa Rica will not normalize its relations with Nicaragua as long as it does not receive a satisfactory explanation regarding the Las Crucitas incident. Trejos said that because Costa Rica has not forgotten or eliminated its demands for establishing normal relations with Nicaragua, it is necessary to receive explanations on the Las Crucitas incident. By saying this I am not contradicting what President Monge said, deputy foreign minister Trejos stated.

According to the acting foreign minister, President Monge spoke in Israel of something that is possible due to the positive signs made evident by the Sandinist government.

Trejos said that nothing has changed and that it is necessary to receive satisfaction from Nicaragua before relations with the Sandinists can be normalized. He said that such explanations from the Sandinist regime could be forthcoming, but warned that they must fully satisfy the Costa Rican Government.

MINISTER ON CONTINUED HELP OF U.S. ADVISORS

PA180140 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza said that future courses at the military base of El Murcielago could be given by U.S. advisers. It was initially established that the U.S. advisers would only give two courses, the second of which will end on 23 October. It was assumed that the courses would be given by Costa Rican instructors from then on, but the possibility that the U.S. advisers might continue to help in specific areas has not been discarded.

In addition, the public security minister said there is also a possibility that the new instructors which have been requested will be of a different nationality. Referring to the U.S. advisers who are currently at El Murcielago, Piza Carranza said they will probably leave Costa Rica shortly after the course ends next Wednesday.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE RELEASE AGREEMENTS POSSIBLY 'SUSPENDED'

PA220223 Hambur DPA in Spanish 0132 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 21 Oct (DPA) -- San Salvador Archibishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, Communications Minister Adolfo Rey Prendes, and Abraham Rodriguez, first presidential designate, have been in Panama City since yesterday, 20 October.

They are negotiating with top leftist leaders the release of President Duarte's daughter, Ines Guadalupe, her fellow student, Ana Cecilia Villeda, and the 23 Mayors kidnapped by the guerrillas.

According to reports from Panama City, the guerrilla representatives include FDR President Guillermo Ungo, who returned urgently from Vienna, where he was attending a Socialist International meeting.

The negotiations are taking place amid much confusion because, apparently, the agreements achieved regarding the release of the guerrillas held prisoner in exchange for the release of the kidnapped persons have been suspended. Neither the government nor the extremists have offered any explanations.

Negotiations Held In Panama

PA212354 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Panama City, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Reliable sources have reported here that Abraham Rodriguez and Adolfo Rey Prendes, Salvadoran first presidential designate and communications minister, respectively, have arrived in Panama City to negotiate the release of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's daughter with guerrilla representatives. It has been reported that a Salvadoran Government plane was about to arrive at any time to pick up the officials.

Meanwhile, members of the press are waiting at the Panama City airport for Ray Prendes, Rodriguez, and San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Danas to depart. It is reported that the archbishop also participated in the talks held today and yesterday in a Panama City hotel.

It has has been reported that the archbishop is accompanied by Ignacio Ellacuria, rector of the San Salvador Central American University.

Ines Guadalupe Duarte and her friend Ana Villeda were kidnapped on 10 September. In exchange for their freedom, the abductors demand the release of several dozen political prisoners.

Expectations Diminish

PA212151 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Oct 85 pp 11, 53

[Text] Expectations on the possible release of the kidnapped daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte have diminished despite claims by government and church spokesman that the case had been settled yesterday, Sunday.

It has been reported that the government had decided to exchange 22 terrorists for Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, 35, and Ana Cecilia Villeda, 23, who were kidnapped on 10 Sep on 49th South Avenue of this capital, near a university.

The government has insisted that the kidnappers include in the exchange the 23 mayors they are holding, but the terrorists have said the cases must be dealt with separately.

The release of Duarte's daughter and her school companion was expected yesterday by local and foreign correspondents, but nothing was reported to that effect.

It was said that Communications Minister Adolfo Rey Prendes, the only spokesman authorized by the government to release information on the kidnapping, was somewhere out of San Salvador over the weekend. The terrorists have asked the government to release guerrillas captured by the Army, including Nidia Diaz, captured last April.

Guerrilla Leader Comments

PA211849 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1637 GMT 21 Oct 85

[By Concepcion Bordona]

[Text] Madrid, 21 Oct (EFE) -- Salvadoran guerrilla leader Hector Oqueli conveyed his wish to EFE today "that the release of President Duarte's daughter take place as soon as possible to prevent more bloodshed and incidents." Oqueli is in Madrid to establish contacts with government and political party leaders.

Hector Oqueli was one of the leaders who participated in the second round of peace talks between the Christian Democratic Government of Napoleon Duarte and Social Democrat Guillermo Ungo, president of the Nationalist Democratic Front (FDN), in his capacity as member of the FMLN-FDR Political -Diplomatic Commission.

He insisted on "not giving any details" on the negotiation to release Ines Guadalupe Duarte, who was kidnapped by guerrillas on 10 September, to maintain "the greatest degree of discretion to avoid having to regret worse incidents."

He said: " I would like to see Duarte's daughter return home to her children as much as I wish that the more than 5,000 missing and 60,000 Salvadorans killed in this war were able to do just that." To Oqueli, "this kidnapping brings to light the suffering of the Salvadoran people and the need to achieve a peaceful negotiated solution."

He pointed out: "We must urgently realize that the Salvadoran conflict is the key to achieving peace in Central America." That is why he described a tour planned by President Napoleon Duarte to Europe next month, which will bring him to Madrid, on an official visit on 6 and 7 November, as "positive."

Oqueli said: "Duarte must realize that the solution involves his acknowledgement that the country's main problem is war; that his government and Army, as well as the guerrillas must make serious efforts; otherwise, the situation will worsen, and the conflict will become more serious."

Among the immediate dangers threatening to worsen the Salvadoran conflict, "which is what we want to prevent," are: "further suffering by the Salvadoran people, more incidents and bloodshed, an increased level of aid that could lead to greater U.S. intervention and a regionalization of the conflict to all of Central America."

He recalled that on 10 December, when a march for peace in Central America is scheduled to begin, a truce between Honduras and El Salvador signed in 1980 to solve pending border problems will have expired and "nothing has been achieved since that agreement was signed."

He added: On our part, whatever we can contribute to a solution will depend on "appropriate timing." A cease-fire must be "mutually agreed upon." "More than a cease-fire, we would grant a war stoppage, but concessions cannot be unilaterally made; they must be reached by both sides; they must be mutual."

According to Oqueli, for Duarte the European tour "is very important to convey that the Salvadoran Government believes, as do other nations of the world, that a peaceful solution and dialogue are possible in our country; Europe supports a negotiated solution."

Oqueli directly blames the United States for the existing conflicts between the Napoleon Duarte government and the guerrillas: "Its support for Duarte allows the Salvadoran Government to receive $1.5 million a day, and this in turn encourages anti-negotiation; this has tripled the size of the Salvadoran Army which ranks first in Latin America and fifth in the world in aid received from the United States after Egypt, Israel, Turkey, and Pakistan."

Peace talks between the Duarte administration and the guerrillas, which began approximately 1 year ago with the mediation of the church and Spanish aid, through the use of the Spanish Embassy in El Salvador, to continue talks, "are at a standstill because the United States filed them away."

To the guerrillas, the agreements reached during the previous two rounds are still in force: "a study of proposals by both sides, the humanization of the war, an attempt to incorporate other sectors in the negotiation, and a study of formulas to end the conflict."

To achieve that, they believe that it is essential to hold high-level meetings between Napoleon Duarte and Guillermo Ungo, a technical commission of the government, and the guerrillas involved; they do not rule out talks with the United States.

In his capacity as chief of international relations of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), which is headed by Guillermo Ungo, Oqueli toured Sweden, Norway, the FRG, Austria, France, and Spain, where he held "high-level" contacts with government and political leaders.

In his talks with Spanish authorities, Oqueli encountered "a concern for humanitarian aspects and an advocacy for a dialogue, but we cannot talk about mediation. Those subjects must be treated with utmost discretion.

Venceremos Commentary

PA190242 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Commentary: "A Terrorist Terrorized"]

[Text] Our country currently presents a terrifying scene, marked by state terrorism. Workers, union members, teachers, and students are kidnapped every day from their houses and work places. Their beheaded bodies appear with the macabre signs of torture; many others are captured and disappear in the clandestine jails of the National Police, National Guard, and Army. Patriots are brutally assassinated; cantons and villages in the countryside are bombed by the Duartist Air Force, inflicting hundreds of dead and wounded among the humble peasant families. This is the current reality in our country.

Within this framework, amidst this crude reality, an event has gained notoriety. The national and international public has been brought to its feet. A Christian Democratic official from the Communications Ministry is captured in the capital; she is closely linked with the regime's psychological war apparatus. She also has a particular characteristic: She is President Jose Napoleon Duarte's eldest daughter. We repeat, the capture of Ines Duarte Duran has provoked a veritable commotion in the country, with the subsequent arrests, missing people, contradictions between the government's sectors, contradictions between the Christian Democratic Government and the Army, and a vast wave of opinion about the event.

While some people think that the capture of a Christian Democratic official who is linked with the regime's psychological war apparatus, and is the daughter of the regime's leader, is a terrorist action, but other people do not share this opinion. Is this an act to counter the state terrorism which has been indiscriminately unleashed by the regime or not? Does this action follow the inexorable principle that there is no action without a reason? Has this happened to Napoleon Duarte because he is an extremely kind, innocent man who is free of guilt concerning 70 murders [as heard], missing people, and torture? Why is Duarte the head of the regime's terrorism, the crimes, and the repression which prevails in the country? We repeat, had this happened to Napoleon Duarte because he is an extremely kind, innocent man who is free of guilt concerning the 60,000 murders, missing people, and torture?

Duarte, Rey Prendes, Guevara Lacayo, and the top echelon of the Christian Democratic regime have cried disconsolately because a woman, a mother, a daughter has been captured. They had never stopped to think about the thousands of missing mothers, the thousands of assassinated women, the 60,000 martyrs assassinated mercilessly [words indistinct] pact between the Christian Democratic Party and the genocidal Army. Who thought about those thousands and thousands of Salvadoran women and mothers? Who cries for the teachers, union members, and students who have been assassinated, tortured, and reported missing from the regime's jails?

So now, after 60,000 murders and 6,000 missing people, the killers, the torturers demand respect for one of their accomplices' rights. So now, the regime's officials who thought it was legitimate to capture and disappear the FMLN militants and the activists of the people's movement; who thought it was legitimate to bomb and strafe the civilian population to achieve peace in the country, now demand respect for one of their own party members. The terrorists are now terrorized because someone has captured an official of the psychological war apparatus that terrorizes the people; they are really terrorized. Frankly, what did these Christian Democrats expect? They are at the head of a regime which is at war; they are the ones who get the dollars to wage the war; they are the ones who say that they are going to annihilate the people's movement; the Christian Democrats are the ones who participate in the political masquerade of a counterinsurgency plan. They are the head of a regime that is waging a war but they do not want to become involved in a war.

They shout, become angry, and feel terrified because the war caught up with them. They act as if a divine mandate had marked them to wage a war without suffering the consequences. The illusion of being immune to war supports their dreams of grandeur but the truth is that the war catches up with criminals just as it catches up with the military forces and the torturers. The truth is that the Duartist logic is quite stupid because it is based on an alleged right to be immune to the war. What did they expect? They [words indistinct] humble peasant families. They order the arrest of the FMLN militants' mothers; they issue orders so that captured FMLN fighters are [words indistinct] and dismembered; they order the capture and torture of the movement's leaders.

What did they expect us to do? Did they expect us to remain impassive? No sir, these are new times. Because their crimes against the people are so heartless and blood-thirsty, the people launched a war, armed themselves, and prepared themselves to legitimately counterattack their aggressors. Since 1960, the situation where criminals felt immune to the people's reprisals and justice is over. This is nothing new; we warned them, we told them that they would pay and that we would take reprisals for those crimes.

Of course, there are people like Duarte or Rosas Chaves who expect us to turn the other cheek for the Duartist terrorism. No sir, that is over! Today, the people's adage of "he who lives by the sword, dies by the sword" becomes a reality; and the criminals and terrorists are terrified by the consequences derived from their crimes and terrorism. They are so terrified that they are surprised because they have become our main enemy.

Napoleon Duarte and the Christian Democratic Party are only part of our enemy. The main enemy is Yankee imperialism, the U.S. imperialism which places and removes its pawns according to its interests; the oligarchs and the Army were its former pawns. The U.S. imperialism's new pawns are the Christian Democratic Party and the Army; they are certainly our main enemy. The capture of Christian Democrat Ines Duarte has undoubtedly raised two types of opinions.

One opinion is that of the terrorists who have become terrified; another opinion, that of the people in general. There can be no more than two types of opinions about this event in this country, where the people live within the framework of 60,000 assassinations perpetrated by the Christian Democratic Party, where the Christian Democratic Party has caused more than a fifth of the civilian population to become displaced or seek asylum abroad; in this country where practically one member out of every peasant family has been assassinated, reported missing, or imprisoned by the Christian Democrats.

First, we have those who simply do not care if the president's daughter has been captured; second, we have the people, who are happy because the war has caught up with the president. There are also the soldiers, who physically suffer the ravages of a war which is alien to their interests; they rejoice as they rejoiced when Domingo Monterrosa died.

This is the general reaction of the majority; the people are happy because the war is strongly affecting the war criminals. Even some Christian Democrat leaders have admitted that the kidnapping was a brilliant blow. In fact, this incident has uncovered, and put on the front burner, the problems of human rights violations, missing people, and the legal status of those serving sentences in the jails.

It could be said that this has been only a small act of justice; a small act of that legitimate justice that the peoples and history are demanding against the criminals and terrorists. Those who tortured Yaneth Samour Hasbun, Tony Handal, Carlos Portillo, Saul Villalta, and many other patriots, must not think that their crimes will go unpunished. Those who assassinated, as well as those who harbored the assassins of Msgr. Romero must not think that their crime will go unpunished. The people may take their time, but they will not forget.

Within the international framework the Christian Democrats have tried to use the incident to help Jose Napoleon Duarte's sad image. For truth's sake, we must say that rhetoric and formal diplomatic condemnation is one thing but what is truly thought and believed about this incident is something else. In fact, after the (?initial) words we begin to see the real and effective effects of this operation.

The recognition for the actions legitimacy is measured by the participation of other countries in this matter. What the world has seen is the fact that Duarte controls nothing in this country; that he no longer feels safe out in the country or in the city; that he no longer feels safe even when he is surrounded by 50,000 soldiers or with the millions of U.S. dollars.

It is being rumored that Jose Napoleon Duarte does not feel safe. Was Duarte not responsible for presenting his regime as a stable one, a regime that respects human rights? What has become evident are the deep contradications between the government and the Army. The arrests, tortures, disappearances, and the regime's clandestine jails have become evident.

Ines Duarte's capture has raised the curtain on Duarte's farce regarding an alleged democratization and pacification and has placed in the foreground the ruthless and criminal [word indistinct] terrorism. They are now paying for their crimes. The main terrorist is truly terrorized and he is getting his family out of the country and preparing for an evacuation. He is preparing himself, like all self-worshipping dictators, to escape the weight of the people's justice.

Venceremos, ARENA Positions Viewed

PA220407 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0310 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador -- According to observers, the Salvadoran president is between the devil and the deep blue sea, given the pressures exerted by the guerrillas and the ultraconservative sectors, who blame him for placing personal interests above those of the country following his daughter's kidnapping. Radio Venceremos, official spokesman for the FMLN, asserted today that the capture of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, daughter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, and the recent rebel attack on an Army training center are events which could hasten the Salvadoran president's downfall.

According to the rebels, Ines Guadalupe's kidnapping last 10 September has forced Duarte to disregard the interests of the government and the nation due to his personal concern, and the top military echelons are losing their patience considering his weakness as a leader. The rebel station said that the president has sent some of his relatives to the United States due to terror and insecurity, and because he has lost his confidence in the government's security organizations. The case of 35-year-old Ines Guadalupe Duarte will cause Duarte's imminent downfall; according to Radio Venceremos, he would be replaced by First Presidential Designate Abraham Rodriguez.

The rebels assert that the main subjects of gossip in the Christian Democratic Party, in government for approximately 1 year, are the crisis and division. The report continues: The capture of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, a Christian Democratic official who is linked with the regime's psychological war apparatus has highlighted the Christian Democrats' lack of interests for the mayors who have been captured and forgotten, said the FMLN -- which has yet to clearly claim responsibility for the kidnapping.

The rebels have been holding 23 Christian Democratic mayors for many months. These mayors were kidnapped in the country's northern and eastern sectors and they are demanding an exchange of prisoners for them following the kidnapping of Duarte's daughter. Radio Venceremos said that the case of Duarte's daughter has also underscored the corruption in the Salvadoran judicial system, because only 1 out of the 22 political prisoners whom Duarte is willing to exchange for his daughter had been arraigned in a court of justice.

The ultraconservative Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, has asserted that it deplores Duarte's sorrow as a father but he is not the only one who has been affected by the hordes of communism in the country. ARENA pointed out in a press communique that the homeland comes first, then personal interests.

It also asked if the people are the only ones who should be making sacrifices, because the Constitution is trampled when the arrogant ones who are in power must face difficult situations. The ultraconservative opposition party asks also how one is going to explain to the soldier who captured the rebels that all his efforts were in vain. It insisted: Let us save the homeland, no matter what kind of sacrifices must be made.

Rift in Government Noted

PA220404 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] In the past few hours, the crisis has deepened in the government and among the oligarchic and pro-imperialist groups of power concerning the case of the capture of Ines Guadalupe Duarte.

The Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA], which groups the nation's businessmen, in a recent paid ad published a communique warning Napoleon Duarte not to negotiate and exhorting the Armed Forces not to support Duarte's decisions.

Among other things, the ARENA communique asks if the sacrifice is only for our people when those in power must face difficult situations. We realize the grief a parent must experience when one of his children is kidnapped, but we also ask if the country, at this moment, is not also suffering.

The ARENA paid ad continues by saying: What else are we going to hand over should other similar cases come up? Will we have to create a colony of Salvadorans outside our country and spend the few dollars left? Why was the situation of the mayors relegated to a second level?

The ARENA communique warning Napoleon Duarte concluded by asking: Why was the situation of the mayors in the hands of the FMLN relegated to a second level? [repeated question as heard] Let us save the fatherland, regardless of the sacrifice we must endure.

Such was the paid ad of ARENA within the framework of the crisis unleashed between the government, business groups, the Armed Forces, and the Christian Democratic Party, concerning the case of the capture of Ines Guadalupe Duarte.

GUATEMALA

OIL SUPPLY PROBLEM DESCRIBED AS 'DISCOURAGING'

PA202010 San Jose RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO in Spanish 10 Oct 85 p 16

[Article by Gonzalo Marroquin]

[Excerpts] Hurt by a shortage of foreign currency, Guatemala is experiencing difficulties in obtaining oil supplies to generate electricity as well as gas and diesel, reflecting the deep economic crisis that has prevailed in the country since the beginning of the year.

As of April, the (Central) Bank of Guatemala has been having difficulties paying its oil bill, which is estimated at $22 million per month, and has had to resort to the free foreign currency market.

On previous occasions, oil tankers have cancelled their deliveries to Guatemalan ports because previous shipments have not been paid, and this has caused serious problems.

In addition, the purchase of dollars on the free market in order to pay for oil supplies has increased the country's money supply, since Oscar Alvarez, president of the Bank of Guatemala, publicly admitted that the currency has been used, without support, to purchase dollars at the rate of three quetzals to the dollar in order to sell fuel at the official exchange rate of one to one.

Inadequate Increase

In order to overcome the economic crisis, the government agreed to an almost 50 percent increase in the price of super and regular gas which economists viewed as inadequate, especially when considering that the prices for bunker fuel and diesel, which have the greatest consumption, remained unchanged.

Moreover, there is speculation that there will soon be another gas increase which will include the price of diesel, although the General Oscar Mejia Victores administration has not yet decided its policies regarding energy issues. Meanwhile the problem remains.

The discouraging picture is compounded by a drop in the country's oil production. Barely 3 years ago, production levels had reached 10,000 barrels of crude per day -- almost 1/3 of domestic consumption -- and now the levels are below 3,000 barrels per day.

The (French) company Elf-Aquitane, one of the world's major companies, left Guatemala due to differences with its partners and changes in the oil regulations. Other companies that held concessions did the same.

Outlook

In the short term, a solution to the oil supply problem is unlikely. This was apparent at midyear when the Bank of Guatemala had to sell its gold reserves in order to pay its oil bill.

As previously stated, there is hope that the price of gas will increase again, since the government is striving to bring the price to "more realistic" levels at par with the unofficial devaluation the quetzal is constantly experiencing.

Although the national dialogue recommended that the price of gas remain unchanged in order to prevent further social unrest, it seems unlikely that the government will be able to maintain that stance in view of the foreign currency shortage.

The government recently closed exchange houses, but that will not end the black market. In fact, some economists feel that the measure will be counterproductive because it will increase the price of the dollar with regard to the quetzal. According to experts in this field, the country's energy problem "cannot be independently solved," rather, overall measures must be taken in order to solve the economic crisis.

Many feel that it will not be before 14 January 1985 [as published], when the new civilian government takes over, that the country's problems will begin to be solved, since the new administration will be able to adopt an economic policy that would aim to stabilize the situation to then begin the reactivation.

OIL SUPPLY FROM EL SALVADOR NEGOTIATED

PA210445 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 18 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, Salvador Christian Democratic vice president, visited Guatemala yesterday. Prior to his departure he was interviewed at the Air Force's airport.

Castillo Claramount explained that the reason for his trip was to formalize the negotiations on the supply of crude oil (bunker) [preceding three words in English] for Guatemala. Castillo Claramount said that the negotiations will be for 1,500 to 2,000 barrels per day for 60 days. Claramount explained that this agreement could be expanded if found to be convenient for the two countries. He added that payment will be applied to the trade debt existence between Guatemala and El Salvador.

Release of Duarte's Daughter

Vice President Castillo Claramount also mentioned the negotiations for the release of Ines Guadalupe Duarte, daughter of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. He expressed his hopes that in the next few hours, a few days at the latest, President Duarte's daughter will be released. He said that Duarte's government is not only interested in the release of the president's daughter, but also the release of the mayors and other people who are in the hands of the guerrillas. Castillo Claramount harshly criticized the Salvadoran guerrillas; he said that the kidnappings are a desperate act in face of failure of their military actions.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA211647 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1428 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the UN General Assembly in New York -- live]

[Text] We cannot begin our speech without expressing the most vigorous rejection and condemnation of the apartheid regime's inhuman decision to assassinate the patriot Benjamin Moloise. We are convinced that the example and blood of this courageous fighter and new South African martyr will inspire his people and the international community to redouble efforts to put an end to apartheid.

Forty years ago, preceded by the horrors of war, the United Nations emerged. The aspirations, dreams, and hopes of mankind of achieving a lasting peace were assumed by the organization. Fresh were the memories then of the brutality of fascism, fresh was the blood of the millions of civilians and soldiers who were victims of the war that fascism imposed on mankind. The cries, grief, suffering, and indignation moved the world, which through its leaders in October 1945 made the solemn commitment to refrain from resorting to the threat or use of force against another state, not to intervene in the internal affairs that are the national concern of any state, and to resolve international controversies through peaceful means and without endangering peace, security, and justice. Under those moral and legal principles, the UN Charter was signed and entered into force in October 1945.

Forty years later, the list of violations of these principles would be endless. But even more grave is the warmongering escalation with atomic weapons that now threatens entire mankind with extinction. There is a universal clamor for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, an end to hegemonic attitudes, a halt to the arms race, and a stop to military development in space.

Nicaragua joins in calling for wisdom and supports the just and sincere proposals made in favor of peace and the talks that the Soviet Union and the United States will hold, with the confidence that they will be a constructive effort that will smooth the path to international detente.

World peace necessarily comes about through the peaceful solution of conflicts that are stirred up today in various regions of the world. There can be no peace in the world as long as the people are oppressed by the brutal apartheid policy in South Africa. There will be no peace as long as colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, and any form of exploitation and domination in the world exist and there is an attempt to legitimize the practice of state terrorism.

On reviewing the fundamental principles of the UN Charter on this 40th anniversary, we ratify our adherence to those principles that are today being systematically violated and disregarded in various regions of the world by the current U.S. leaders. Nicaragua is especially concerned that the U.S. military power, through its government and Congress, rejects the elemental principles of international coexistence by promoting a policy of state terrorism against the Nicaraguan people.

In the face of this reality we have no alternative but to state the following: Since 1981, the U.S. Government has been bent on destroying the democratic process in Nicaragua and rejecting the existence of a nonaligned Nicaragua in the Central American region. In this way, in 1981, the U.S. rulers suspended the credits to Nicaragua for the purchase of food. They approved a 10-point program and a $19-million financing to establish a mercenary force. In 1982, the U.S. Government authorized the covert operations against Nicaragua, vetoing a UN Security Council resolution that prohibited the use of force or intervention in the affairs of other countries.

In this context and in order to reduce the tension in the area that is characterized by the U.S. aggression against the Nicaraguan people, the Contadora Group was formed. However, this did not halt the warmongering escalation and the economic aggressions and in 1983, President Reagan called the terrorists his brother freedom fighters, and he ordered the reduction of the sugar quota for Nicaragua, an illegal act condemned by the GATT.

That same year, the CIA made plans to strengthen terrorist ranks by increasing the number of mercenaries from 12,000 to 15,000; it also ordered an air attack on the international airport in Managua and terrorist attacks on fuel depots in Nicaragua, specifically in the country's main port in Corinto.

In 1984, when international opinion demanded a peaceful solution to the conflict, the CIA mined all Nicaraguan harbors. In the face of the grave situation brought about by U.S. policy, that year Nicaragua filed a lawsuit at the International Court of Justice, charging the United States Government with carrying out military and paramilitary activities against its sovereign and territorial integrity. Nicaragua asked the court to order the United States to put end to its aggression and compensate Nicaragua for the damage it caused.

Trampling the law, the United States told the court that it would not acknowledge its jurisdiction over the Nicaraguan lawsuit. However, the high tribunal issued a provisional order demanding an end to the mining of Nicaraguan harbors and all military and paramilitary activity against Nicaragua's independence. The court declared the lawsuit to be admissible and rejected a U.S. request to block the lawsuit.

The U.S. Government rejected the tribunal's decision on internal protection measures in yet another aggression against international law.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Shultz referred to the revised Contadora document dated 7 September of that year [1984] as a simple piece of paper. Nevertheless, the struggle to make law and international juridicial order prevail continued and the International Court of Justice unanimously decided that if in fact has jurisdiction over the case. It also decided that Nicaragua can rightfully file a lawsuit in the face of U.S. aggression. In response, the United States, in an unusual move, decided to abruptly withdraw from the process and thus violated the law.

Secretary of State Shultz sent a letter to the IDB president threatening to retaliate against that institution should it approve funds for Nicaragua. The United States unilaterally suspended talks that had been taking place in Manzanillo. The U.S. President publicly announced that he aims to topple the Nicaraguan Government. It was confirmed that the manual of psychological warfare operations was edited, published, and distributed by the CIA and instructed mercenaries on how to carry out political murders and all kinds of terrorist activities.

This year, the U.S. Government ordered a trade embargo and approved $27 million in aid for mercenary forces; U.S. financial support for its terrorist policy against Nicaragua totalled over $100 million. The U.S. Government also revealed its plan to recruit 30,000 mercenaries to further its aggression against Nicaragua. In the past 4 years, there were 13 maneuvers involving U.S. troops in open violation of Nicaraguan sovereignty. This month, the U.S. Government began to distribute $27 million for terrorist operations.

Between 1980 and 4 September 1985, forces organized and led by the CIA murdered 3,652 people, including 146 women and 210 children under 12 years old. They wounded 4,039, kidnapped 5,232 people, and left more than 240,000 Nicaraguans homeless. To this, we add 7,582 children who became war orphans. In addition, thousands of kidnapped peasants, who have been confused and deceived by the CIA, have joined counterrevolutionary ranks; they are also Nicaraguan victims of the aggression. The total is 7,599 dead and 1,236 wounded. In sum, as of today, Nicaraguan victims of the U.S. terrorist policy total 11,000 dead and 5,000 wounded, 5,000 kidnapped, and 250,000 displaced people. [all figures as heard]

For a small country like ours, with only 3.5 million inhabitants, this represents an incalculable cost in human losses and suffering. If the country that is attacking us had to face a proportionate cost in victims, it would have a total of 723,000 dead, or almost 3 times more than all the Americans killed during World War II, or the entire population of Boston. It would have 373,000 wounded, and 15,000 displayed people -- equal to the entire population of the state of New York -- and 9,000 women and 15,000 children under the age of 12 would have been murdered.

The terrorist actions of the U.S. leaders have led to the destruction of 321 schools and 50 health centers; construction machinery and equipment, peasant cooperatives, and even entire villages have been razed by the CIA mercenaries. The U.S. Government's pressure and blackmail, in open contravention of the statutes of multilateral organizations, has frozen loans worth $423 million, for a total of more than $1.5 billion in losses that are the result of direct and indirect actions by the U.S. aggression.

We have taken this testimony to the world's high court, the United Nation's legal body: the International Court of Justice in The Hague. The United States, in a tacit admission of its guilt, has declared it will not accept the court's jurisdiction or abide by its verdict. Meanwhile, our presence at that court is a historical milestone in the defense of the sovereignty and self-determination of small nations.

We bring this testimony before this assembly, in the defense of this organization, which on its 40th anniversary is seriously threatened by those who, disavowing respect for the self-determination and sovereignty of peoples as they did in the small Grenada of Maurice Bishop, today threaten to destroy Nicaragua. We have brought this testimony to this high assembly inspired by the understanding we have found when we say that no solution or document will be effective in Central America so long as the U.S. leaders do not totally cease the direct, indirect, covert -- or through other alternative means -- aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

The major and sole obstacle to the Contadora peace effort continues to be the state terrorism policy that the U.S. Government encourages, directs, and finances against Nicaragua. The Contadora peace effort and the appeals for a peaceful solution of the conflict by the international community continue to be rejected by the U.S. Government, which increases the aggression against Nicaragua and refuses a negotiated solution in El Salvador. Therefore, the U.S. aggression must stop in order to create the conditions that will lead to a peaceful solution in Central America.

We cannot depart without referring to the economic problem and the debt problem which is shaking the foundations of an unjust international economic order that recalls the Rome of the Caesars, which forced oppressed peoples to pay tribute. No one doubts that it is not possible to pay Latin America's debt and that new formulas must be sought in which the debt ceases to be the weight that checks our peoples' chances for development, all this indissolubly tied with new commercial relations with the industrialized countries, and bold forms of exchange between the developing countries.

In this context, Nicaragua will continue to defend peoples' rights to maintain economic relations with any country of the world, independently of the nature of its political regime.

From the depth of the economic crisis that the aggression of the U.S. leaders imposes on us, Nicaragua has made great sacrifices to attempt to meet the financial obligations to the international banks and multilateral organizations that we inherited from Somozism, as well as those of the debt we have acquired with friendly governments since 1979. With the Nicaraguan people's sweat and blood, in 5 years we have paid $621 million to service the debt. That means that in 5 years we have invested the equivalent of 2 years of export earnings to meet part of our financial obligations. With the prolongation of the U.S. Government's aggression the situation is so grave, that when according to studies by the World Bank we should be exporting $1 billion annually, we are only exporting $300 million per year. As can be observed, we are facing an extreme situation that not only restricts, but eliminates our capacity to pay.

Under this dramatic circumstance, Nicaragua demands urgent, coordinated international solidarity, determined support from the countries with which Nicaragua maintains bilateral financial relations, and a change in attitude by the creditor institutions.

On this 40th anniversary of the United Nations, Nicaragua is living testimony of a small nation that decided to be free and which for this reason is resisting the attacks of an irrational policy seeking to snatch that right from us.

Nicaragua will never be brought to its knees by the U.S. leaders' state terrorism. The strategy of terror cannot lead to peace and coexistence among nations. Nicaragua is not the enemy of the United States. The United States has no reason to view Nicaragua as an enemy. Nicaragua is respectful of the principles established in the UN Charter, and we wish to live in peace with all nations, including the United States. Nothing in our revolutionary project is incompatible with normal and friendly relations with the United States. For this reason, from this lofty tribune, Nicaragua issues an appeal to the U.S. Government so that in full abidance of the norms for peaceful coexistence among states established in the Charter, it will put an end to its policy of aggression against Nicaragua by expressing during this very commemoration whether it is willing to respect a small country's sovereignty and right to self-determination; whether it is willing to heed the provisional order issued on 10 May 1984 by the International Court of Justice and acknowledge the jurisdiction of that UN body; and whether it is willing to suspend the war against Nicaragua and declare peace.

For our part, at the very moment the aggression is effectively suspended, we will put an end to the state of emergency that this aggression has forced us to impose. The U.S. President, therefore, has the last say. Let him respond on 24 October, when he will appear before this assembly, if his government is willing, as a tribute to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, to regulate its relations with Nicaragua in accordance with the principles established in the Charter and by international law. This is Nicaragua's peace challenge. Peace in Central America depends on his answer. [applause]

The Nicaraguan people are defending and demanding with their blood respect for the peoples' right to self-determination and sovereignty. We are defending the international juridical order with the blood of workers, peasants, young people, women, elderly people, and even children. We are defending the peoples' rights, and we are waging this struggle with the militant solidarity of the peoples of the world. Nicaragua expects from the international community a firmer and more determined action that will help check the genocide that the current U.S. Administration is practicing against my people.

In demanding respect for the international juridical order and respect for the principles established in the UN Charter, and in stressing the urgent need for a new international economic order, we are fighting for peace and justice. We also demand respect for the memory of the millions of human beings who were victims of fascism in Auschwitz, Birkenau, Treblinka, Moidenek, Chelmno, Monowitz, Bitburg, Dachau, and dozens of concentration camps and crematoriums.

The United Nations emerged as a hope after the holocaust. Let us not allow fascism to raise its head again. Let us not tolerate disrespect for the UN Charter, and there will be hope for peace on earth. Thus the sacrifice of those who died in the war will not have been in vain. Justice and peace are the future of mankind. Nicaragua will survive. Thank you very much. [applause]

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON EMERGENCY MEASURES 19 OCT

PA220233 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] We will have an opportunity at the United Nations to take the message of the Nicaraguan peoples and explain once more the situation of the region," President Daniel Ortega stated yesterday moments before leaving for the United Nations where he will participate in a number of activities on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of that organization.

The president also announced that he will meet with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid with whom he will discuss topics related to the region, above all, Nicaragua's peace efforts and the U.S. obstacles to peace, which are opposed to any negotiation.

He said that the meeting with Mexican president is very significant because it is taking place when new efforts are underway by the Contadora Group to achieve peace, but that behind this there is an all-out campaign by the Reagan administration to bombard such efforts.

To questions by newsmen about the reaction that the state of emergency could elicit, Ortega noted that a move of such a nature does not cause international reaction but in this case because it involves Nicaragua "we have the action by the United States obviating the opinion of many countries of the world."

He noted that the revolutionary government is the first one to deplore the measure, but he recalled that there is no other alternative as long as U.S. Administration persists in its aggressive policy against Nicaragua.

Another detail, he noted, is that there have been dozens of plans that have been thwarted, just like the recent terrorist plan, which is nothing but a part of the vast CIA plot seeking to rebuild the mercenary forces, which are being defeated both on Costa Rican and Honduran borders.

He clarified that the state of emergency will not hinder the activities of the National Assembly in its consultation work for drafting the new constitution. He said that only those who conspire against the revolution are the ones who should worry. "Nobody other than those who carry out counterrevolutionary activities should worry," he reiterated.

He underlined that there is no state in the world which does not apply a state of emergency whenever circumstances warrant facing an emergency situation.

"It is very clear," he added, "when there is a power such as the United States confronting us, what is more justified than declaring a state of emergency."

"I would say," Ortega added, "that the measure even came a bit late, because it should have been done immediately after the U.S. Congress approved the aid to the contras. But we are doing it now that it is distributing this aid."

He underlined that a plot against Nicaragua has been set in motion with these resources and that the fact is that the defeats suffered by the contras has led its godfather (the CIA) to new counteroffensives.

"Therefore," he reiterated "those who do not conspire have nothing to fear, because there are no restrictions on entertainment or work or common activities within the scope of the law."

He called on Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero to exercise prudence saying that he must make an effort to be calm and act rationally.

"He should stop saying crazy things and act in favor of Latin American unity," Ortega stated. He also referred to the position of President Luis Alberto Monge on the possibility of normalizing relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He said that the Nicaraguan Government is in the best disposition to do so as soon as possible.

RAMIREZ MERCADO CLARIFIES EMERGENCY MEASURES

PA212217 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado this morning called a news conference to clarify some aspects of the state emergency decreed on 15 October. Ramirez Mercado reiterated that this state of emergency is not a state of siege or martial law, nor does it include a curfew. He said that the state of emergency is not intended to affect the social life of the country but to put in the hands of the state some direct and effective mechanisms to counteract the political activities of certain groups that do not agree with the revolutionary process.

Sergio Ramirez continued by saying that freedom of circulation is not restricted; all citizens may go wherever they want without any kind of restriction. The suspension of the right of inviolability of the home does not mean that the police can enter a home just because they want to; it can only be done if there is some suspicion or sign that at a certain house weapons or documents aimed at disturbing the public order are being kept.

Regarding freedom of expression, Sergio Ramirez said that it has been restricted in an attempt to prevent a state of chaos but that this does not mean that any media will be closed. He added that habeas corpus will continue to be valid in the cases of common crimes and that for any type of public demonstration it will be necessary to request the permission of the authorities.

Ramirez Mercado added that the right to hold meetings has not been suspended; however, the usual requirements will have to be met prior to these meetings.

During the news conference, the Nicaraguan vice president said that the foreign aggression promoted by the Reagan administration was the main factor that forced the revolutionary state to adopt these emergency measures within the legal framework of the revolution. The vice president continued by saying that the state of emergency is a legal instrument of the revolution in confronting the actions of destabilization aimed at creating chaos within the country and which had increased in the past few months on the part of recalcitrant groups that encouraged strikes, suspension of production, and other actions aimed against the revolutionary political order.

[Begin Ramirez recording] At a certain moment the revolutionary government saw itself forced to adopt emergency measures that include, as we have already said, some rights and guarantees included in the fundamental statute. This was done to have better weapons with which to confront this situation.

The democratic state continues to be consolidated in Nicaragua. We continue to build the basis for an effective and real democracy in Nicaragua; a democracy with broad popular participation. The debates regarding the political constitution at the National Assembly will not be suspended. The talks will continue. The normal functions of the National Assembly will continue; they will continue to debate all the ordinary laws, which is a duty of an assembly freely chosen by the people.

The independence of the branches continues to function; the judicial branch through the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and the regular courts; the executive branch [words indistinct]; and the National Assembly, with its own duties.

However, the situation created by the foreign aggression has forced the revolutionary state to adopt these emergency measures within the legal framework of the laws of the state. The Nicaraguan fundamental statue and the National Assembly's statute give the executive branch the power to decree a state of emergency. Making use of this right within the law, we have decreed this state of emergency, simply because the revolutionary government cannot have its hands tied when confronting these terrorist and destabilizing activities aimed at creating chaos in the country, linked to the aggressive actions being promoted from abroad. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan vice president said that religious practice in this country can continue normally. Ramirez Mercado said that all public religious demonstrations must have permission from the Sandinist police or the Interior Ministry.

[Begin Ramirez recording] First of all, all religious activities, or activities held indoors, are not being restricted. We wish to state clearly that masses, rosaries, religious events, or any activity of the Catholic Church or Christian churches that operate within the country cannot be restricted and will be held normally. Open air religious activities, processions, parades, etc., can be held after the parish priest, or the person responsible for the church or parish, requests permission from the Interior Ministry or the Sandinist police. They are the ones who can authorize these outdoor activities. This also includes any parade that Cardinal Obando y Bravo, or any other bishop, parish priest, or religious person, may organize outdoors. When this parade or public demonstration is to be held on the streets, it must have permission from the Interior Ministry prior to the activity. If the Interior Ministry, through the Sandinist police, authorizes this activity, the activity will then be protected by the authorities. [end recording]

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN LEADER INTERROGATED

PA210347 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0048 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Managua, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The president of the opposition Social Christian Party today charged that the State Security authorities forced him to wear prisoners' clothes during a 3-hour interrogation.

Erick Ramirez, top leader of the dissident party, said that Commander Lenin Cerna, head of the Nicaraguan State Security, and Captain Oscar Loza, chief of operations of the General Directorate of State Security, asked him questions regarding "an alleged conspiracy plan" against the government.

Ramirez said that yesterday two state vehicles drove up to his home in the outskirts of Managua. Ramirez added that his home was searched for 3 hours; he was then taken to the State Security installations.

Ramirez continued, noting that at the Sandinist intelligence offices he was forced to take off his clothes and put on a "pair of blue overalls" used by the prisoners. He was then interrogated.

According to the dissident leader, the Sandinist authorities said that the United States is financing a "vast conspiracy" with the participation of sectors of the Catholic Church and the opposition parties.

Commander Cerna warned Ramirez that all public statements regarding military matters or the state of national emergency decreed on 15 October are forbidden. Ramirez said that his party identifies itself with the Catholic Church and that it supports Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua. The opposition leader told the military authorities that his party supports the civic, non-violent, anti-militaristic, and political struggle in search of a solution for the national crisis.

Ramirez added that the Social Christians support a cease-fire, and to achieve this they are willing to carry out negotiations with the parties involved. Ramirez explained that after being interrogated he was returned to his home where, despite the search, nothing was missing.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES PREDICT CONTRA ATTACK

PA212317 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Military authorities predict that mercenary forces concentrated in Costa Rica will launch an offensive against several Nicaraguan border posts. The statement was issued by Commander Roberto Calderon, chief of the 5th military region, located in the southeastern part of the country, who added that the counterrevolutionary troops are currently regrouping, and it is quite possible that they will launch large-scale attacks. Calderon stressed that the enemy forces are located near La Penca, Sarapiqui, and the Rio San Juan delta, on the Costa Rican border. He said that groups of these forces are constantly harassing the posts in Nicaraguan territory.

The top-level officer of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) recalled that the Nicaraguan Government recently denounced two mercenary attacks from Costa Rican territory, adding that the Costa Rican authorities were warned about the presence of many armed men in the border sector with Nicaragua. He added that the contras who operate from the neighboring country's territory have increased their attacks, and have publicly stated that they are going to recover the bases from which they were evicted by the EPS in May.

In addition, Calderon revealed that the EPS had captured three people on Friday, two of them Costa Rican citizens, who were moving through a war zone close to the La Esperanza and La Azucena border posts, to go deep into Nicaraguan territory.

TEXT OF CASTRO ADDRESS TO HYGIENE CONGRESS

FL181947 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0140 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at the 15 October session of Second National Hygiene and Epidemiology Congress at Havana's Place of Conventions; followed by a question and answer period -- recorded]

[Text] [Castro] When we have 40,000 health workers -- as those attending this event call themselves, we would be spending -- with current salaries.... [leaves thought unfinished] In the year 2000, or even before 2000; I figure that in 12 or 14 years we will have 20,000 [health workers]. In 1988 we will graduate 3,000 doctors a year, and beginning in 1991, 3,500. And in the 15 years between 1985 and 2000, we will have graduated 50,000 doctors. See if we can do this or not. Not only can we do this, we can provide some services also. Around 170 million pesos.... [does not finish sentence]

I will tell you the following: A single beer plant, one beer plant.... [does not finish sentence] The people like to buy it, and it is expensive. Here the milk is cheap, and the beer is expensive. [laughter] Cigars are expensive because we are not going to discourage smoking, apostolic preaching only [Castro and the audience laugh]. So, with the income of a beer plant the salaries of these 40,000 [health workers] are paid in a socialist economy. Because in a capitalist society the beer plant's owner makes money, he takes it to New York, to California, or I do not know where. Here, no one can take a cent. It stays here. So the people drink beer -- hopefully not too much, but I believe many of you have at times drunk one at noon. [laughter] It is not going to harm you that much. According to specialists, as long as you do not exceed 80 cubic centimeters of alcohol a day, it can even be healthy, that is in very [stresses word] small amounts. [laughter] I have not heard the same thing about smoking.

We know how money is distributed, and how it is collected. What we do is redistribute wealth and make it as fair as possible, without total equality because we still have not achieved a communist society. In addition, we try to see that it reaches everyone. The wealth the country produces has to be like oxygen, reaching everyone. We achieve this through these programs. The family doctor concept increases costs, considering current incomes and considering all of them are specialists. Because they begin as doctors who during their first year can begin studying the speciality, a new specialty, which has been created in our country: the integral general medicine which is strong in obstetrics, pediatrics, internal medicine, some prevention elements, psychiatry, and others.

With this, our health costs increase as education costs increase. I will tell you: Education costs are 1.6 billion [currency not specified], almost three times that of health costs. Social services the people appreciate the most are health services. That is number one. It costs almost one-third of what education costs. It costs less than defense, even though defense costs less than education in our country, despite the fact that we are forced to have a huge defense, for obvious reasons. If they want to strangle us, squash us, or make us mincemeat, we have to try to defend ourselves. Do you understand? [applause]

However, the United States spends 100 times more on drugs, marijuana, cocaine, etc, than Cuba spends on its health program. That is really expensive, terribly expensive. But I want to note that this program costs society. What we are trying to do is to solve the problems of society the cheapest way possible. But we are not designing programs to reduce medical costs but to improve people's health. That is what is important. Of course, if they have 140,000 consultations instead of 80,000, even if each consultation cost us 3 pesos instead of 2.99 pesos, we would spend more money in consultations because we have to pay salaries to all these health workers -- doctors, nurses -- so costs increase. That is the reason for those figures. But this is not the objective.

There are more expenses in that polyclinic than in the others. When we have all polyclinics in the country covered by the community doctors network -- they would live in the same neighborhood -- we will then undoubtedly spend more on that primary service than now. But if our economy develops we will have much more income, and we will have better health services.

We began to think about the need to have a doctor close to everyone. We thought that when a government delegation goes anywhere a doctor or two should travel along. Why is this? Well, they are taking care of the members. And I say, well, do the people not need a doctor also? The first thing we implemented was house calls. We even provided automobiles to all polyclinics so that a doctor from each polyclinic could go out at three in the morning. Because you can be sure that any of us -- Hector Terry, Sergio Del Valle -- and many of us, if we have any little pain, can do two things: we get up and go to the clinic or call a doctor to see us. So I say, well, why can't the common citizen have a doctor to see him? So, that is why we implemented house calls, because it can be on a rainy day...all people do not have cars. They would have to get a child with asthma or any other kind of problem up at two in the morning to take him to the polyclinic or to the hospital, if the polyclinic is not open, and they may have to take a bus to get there. So we said: Let us implement a house call service. The family calls the polyclinic, and a doctor goes to see the child or the elderly, so that person does not have to bother. It was the first thing we did in this program.

One day we began to discuss whether there was a surplus of doctors or if we needed doctors. There were already some theories that there was a doctor surplus. I remember my firm stand: there are never too many doctors.

Where there are 30 people, a physician is necessary. The 30 are happier, even if they are healthy. [laughter] They are more reassured with the doctor there. If they have a slight pain, whether a gas pain or a hernia of the diaphragm or a heart problem, and the doctor arrives, touches it, sees it, they are more reassured just by knowing the doctor is there. Psychiatric problems decrease. [laughter] Just by having the doctor there. [Castro laughs] [applause]

I am talking at length to give a better idea. This may answer many doubts that could be expressed here regarding how the idea came about, how it was developed. We started with the concept that physicians are always necessary, and if we have extra here, they are needed elsewhere. I give you Ethiopia as an example, When their revolution triumphed, they had 125 doctors and 35 million inhabitants. We sent them about 150 doctors in a group. We helped them to (?reorganize) their school of medicine. So you can have an idea: If Ethiopia, with its present population, wanted to have a doctor for every 1,000 inhabitants, it would need 40,000 doctors. If Ethiopia were to have the same service as Cuba per inhabitant, it would need 90,000 doctors. Just imagine how many doctors are needed in the world when so many are needed in just one country! Asia and Africa are in this situation. They have 1 physician for every 10,000 or 20,000 inhabitants. There are no extra doctors; if there are surplus doctors in Cuba, they are needed by the world. We know how many times they have come to ask us for doctors, and we cannot always send the doctors they ask for. I say there are no extra doctors because doctors are professionals, specialists, technicians who are needed in Cuba and in the entire world.

The family doctor is the physician who is always beside his neighbors. There is another concept: the school doctor. There should be doctors in the schools; there should be a doctor in a school with 500 students. The factory doctor! It is no longer a question of how many inhabitants and how many physicians, because many countries have ratios of 1 per 1,000 or 1 per 500 inhabitants but many people who have never seen a doctor in their entire lives because they cannot pay. They never see a doctor!

There is another matter. When we say 1 doctor for every 440, what do we have now? A doctor for all the citizens of the country, well distributed of course, from the total number of physicians. We have to discount 1,500 who are working abroad. Therefore, we started with the concept that there are no extra physicians that the community consists of the physician beside his neighbors, the physician beside the children at school, the physician beside the workers at the work center, and in the case of a hotel, the physician beside.... [does not complete sentence] I am sure that right here a medical service has been organized in case any of you has a sharp pain anywhere, or if anyone faints, or if his blood pressure goes up suddenly. In this very building we have sometimes had a hubbub because someone fainted, and the doctor came running. It is better at a medical congress because 50 doctors come running to see what is happening. [laughter]

The first concept is to place the doctors next to the families. But I was saying... there are no extra doctors. We are going to continue to train doctors, and not only that. We have improved the training programs, we have improved our selection of students, we have organized the detachment of medical sciences -- the detachment already has four contingents of students selected by merit and vocation -- we have drawn up a new medical program. We sent commissions of professors to the six or seven countries most advanced in medicine in the entire world and to the best universities to collect programs, textbooks, and materials. We filled a room with books and documents, and a group of professors worked for 3 years to draw up the new medical studies program that was put into effect this year with first-year medical students. We have done a lot of things: a program to improve 35 clinical and surgical specialities by the year 2,000 and the idea of continuing to raise the level of medicine to benefit our country and other countries. This is what the family doctor concept means. I estimate that by the year 2000 our country will have 65,000 doctors. This is a conservative estimate; the number may be greater, because 5,500 are entering medical school each year now, and the number of students promoted is increasing. Teaching methods and the quality of teaching are improving. Of the 65,000, we calculate that 55,000 will be working in Cuba, 30,000 in the network of hospitals and polyclinics, 20,000 in the community for a population of somewhat more than 12 million inhabitants, living with their neighbors in the countryside, in the mountains, cities, everywhere. Where we build 15-story buildings, we will have to provide a doctors office and home.

We will have 20,000 in the community, and I calculate we will have about 5,000 in schools, factories, and places of employment. A fishing boat with 70 or 80 crewmen needs a physician. A ship that is going to Japan or Europe, if it has a crew of 40, needs a ship's doctor, because this gives them safety. These are the services as we conceived them, and we view them as the fruit of the labor of our society. We are striving to achieve our goals no matter the cost, provided only that we can afford to pay the cost.

We asked ourselves a lot of questions, because this is an idea, and an idea must be tried out first. We started with 10, and I met periodically with these 10. A new specialty was created, that of integral general medicine, which permits all doctors to be specialists. Doctors used to be generalists or general practitioners if they did not specialize. Some were very good because they studied hard and acquired a lot of experience, but they did not study general medicine [as heard] Others were surgeons, pediatricians, orthopedists, whatever, who were specialized. There did not use to be a system for training specialists. Now there is. But there were two kinds of doctors: some were specialists and some were not. Two categories of doctors. With the concept of the integral general practitioner who is going to work in the community, all the doctors in the country can be specialists. The number of surgeons we can have is limited by the number of patients, by the number of operations each surgeon must perform each year just to stay in practice. The number of orthopedists and anesthetists is in general limited. The number of pediatricians is much greater, but it also has a limit.

The same goes for obstetricians and internists. But this permits all physicians who are not specialists of the types already mentioned to be specialists in integral general medicine, the type of physician one can send to a hotel, a ship, a tourist center, a camping installation, anywhere! This is the most versatile type of physician, well prepared in some of the most needed specialties.

The concept of the integral general practitioner provides encouragement for all physicians to aspire to becoming specialists; some will be (?general) surgeons, and their income will be in proportion.

Now these ideas did not all appear suddenly and in perfect form. You know that God took 7 days to make the world and not 1. [applause] The revolution cannot be expected to create an entire perfect plan and concept in 1 day. We were aware that the idea had to be tested, and it was tested. There were a lot of questions without answers; first, what was to become of the polyclinics? That was the first mystery. The first question: What is to become of the polyclinics?

When we incorporated the entire area served by a polyclinic -- with 24,000 inhabitants -- into this system, it was to obtain the answer of what was to become of the polyclinics. Now we have the answer. We know what is becoming of the polyclinics. But what used to happen? We have not discussed that here. The perfect, marvelous, recognized, and admired system of primary medical care: 400 polyclinics. But what about the inhabitants? The inhabitants did not want to go to the polyclinics. They placed greater trust in the clincal-surgical hospitals. They went to the emergency rooms of the hospitals and overloaded them, because they said that is where the best doctors are, not in the polyclinics.

And of course the best doctors liked to be at the clinical-surgical hospitals, the specialized hospitals, because the equipment, the technology were there. Not very many people wanted to go to the polyclinics, and the ordinary citizen did not go to the polyclinic. This is one of the problems we have been having for a long time, and no one knew how to solve it. It is a serious problem.

We said: When integral general medicine is established, let us take teaching into the polyclinics, because teaching activities bring prestige and raise quality. What we did was to move teaching into all the hospitals in the country. Earlier, a teaching hospital had to be a superhospital, perfect, with a historical tradition and eminent physicians, and it was expected to have the necessary conditions to provide training in 35 specialties, or 30. But we said a modest rural hospital that has an obstetrician and a pediatrician and internists, in that modest rural hospital in which we cannot teach anesthetics or surgery, we teach pediatrics because they examine children there every day, all day long. And if there is a pediatrician and he has a resident, he can teach the resident pediatrics. And the resident can be examined in accordance with all the norms.

So, one of the things we did was move teaching into all the country's hospitals, municipal and even rural hospitals. No, we have not yet reached the rural phase, but we have arrived at the municipal phase. We have broken a barrier. This plan makes all the country's polyclinics into teaching polyclinics because the pediatrician, the obstetrician, the internist are all there acting as professors for the comrades who are there specializing after their 1st year of work. By their 4th year at work they will be specialists.

They have arrived new, with a lot of drive and relatively little experience. They have accepted the challenge and are doing their job very well, I would say, both they and those who have arrived later. Within 3 years, the first will be specialists in integral general medicine and will have become much better trained. This is also related to whether they relieve each other or not and whether they are going to change doctors every year.

We do not aspire to constant change, we aspire rather to stability if possible. But we are still trying to answer the questions. We know what is happening to the polyclinics: patient visits to polyclinics have dropped to less than 20 percent, to about 20 percent of the visits they used to make. If they had 500 daily before, they now have 100. We had the first answer to the question about what is happening to the polyclinics; visits are decreasing. What is the polyclinic becoming? It is becoming the place where the specialists are located. We know about some of those who are there. In addition, they are the professors of the group of residents who are there, so they are teaching polyclinics.

The polyclinic is a teaching polyclinic. It has the specialists. It conducts laboratory tests. We are still studying carefully what should be in the polyclinics for the service of the network of physicians in the community. We have the answer now. Do the patients by any chance go to the hospitals? This is a very interesting phenemenon to which life has given us the answer: the patient does not go even to the polyclinic now. He goes to the doctor. He has acquired complete confidence in his family doctor and no longer goes to the polyclinic. The citizen, if he wants to, can go to the polyclinic -- no one forbids it -- to see the specialist directly. He does not have to go to his doctor, he can go the polyclinic, or he can do what he has been doing until recently. He can go straight to the hospital. [Castro laughs] In this country, the citizens do what they will, really. We try to impose order, discipline, but the citizens have a lot of power in this country; they do not have to see a specific doctor.

And notwithstanding, what has happened in practice? No one goes straight to the polyclinic, that is what has been discovered here. They go first to see their own doctor for advice. The doctor can say: Let's go to the hospital right now, the clinical-surgical hospital, the hospital for adults, whatever. Or let's go to the specialized hospital. They do not even go by the polyclinic. I have been told something else: They go to see a specialist, and the specialist prescribes a treatment. Then they go to their own doctor, who is not yet a specialist, and they ask him his opinion of the treatment. They consult with him to determine whether they should follow the treatment or not. Thus they show extraordinary confidence in their doctor, infinite gratitude and liking that they show because they do not know what to do [words indistinct]. It is hard to believe the doctors because the patients have gotten used to them and do not want to change.

Nevertheless, there will be some movement of family doctors, because another question came up: What other possibilities do family doctors have? Will they have to be family doctors throughout their lifetimes and stay where they are? We began to study everything the family doctor could do, where he could work, in which organizations, and some of the comrades kept asking, and some of them said: I would like to become a pediatrician. And we, developing this idea, arrived at a conclusion: These doctors acquire a tremendous amount of experience in the 3 years they are there. They know how the neighbors live. The polyclinic does not know nor does the hospital where each patient lives or what his problems are. They have only the information on a chart, the medical history; they do not know how he lives. These physicians have great knowledge of how the patient lives and of all the problems that have an effect on the patient. But it would not be fair to say to thousands of young people that they have only this one chance in life. And another idea came from this.

Today we still need a lot of specialists; pediatricians, obstetricians. We were applying what we called vertical internship, starting with the 6th year, following which specialization started, to cover our needs in orthopedics and other specialties. They used to go directly into specialization. Now, opthalmologists and surgeons will be able to specialize immediately, but all the other clinical specialties such as that of cardiologist, and many other specialties that do not require youth or manual dexterity but rather great knowledge -- and I believe there are more than 20 such specialties -- are going to have to study an initial specialty first: that of integral general medicine.

In the future, we will recruit all future residents in more than 20 clinical specialties from the graduates of integral general medicine. And it will be an excellent thing for a doctor who has been there for years, who is familiar with the complete pathology -- as you doctors say -- and all the problems and already has a specialty, to be able to study a second specialty.

We will recruit the cardiologists from these doctors, and the internists, and the pediatricians. The pdeiatrician will already have worked with children for a long time, and in his specialty of integral general medicine will already have studied a lot of pediatrics, and then he will study another specialty and complete another residency. In the future, many specialties will be the second specialty of the physician, and this will be reflected in his salary and in other aspects, and the doctor will know a lot more.

There will be some mobility. Of course, it would be ideal for this specialist to remain for his entire lifetime, but we cannot ask the young to make such a pledge. They must be given other perspectives. I know that many will remain.

Do you know what we used as a doctors' office when we began with this idea, with the first 10 doctors? Sometimes we used a garage; we would ask for the loan of a garage to set up a doctors' office. Another person whose son had died donated the son's room for one of the doctors. Then we started to build the medical offices and the prototype residence. I met with a group of 20 selected doctors and asked their opinion. We asked first whether they agreed with the concept of the doctors' residence near the medical offices, and they did. They expressed their opinions on the various projects, which one was better, which one they liked more, which one they liked less. But we had introduced the concept that we were building the medical offices with the doctors' housing on the floor above. Many of these doctors are new comrades and have no home; many have a fiancee or have gotten married or are going to get married and need housing. We are going to resolve the housing problem.

We are making an effort this year so the next 1,500 doctors will have housing and furniture when they start to work. It is ideal for the doctor to live where the neighbors live. Of course, this poses a problem for the doctor. These doctors have working hours to be in the medical offices. But the neighbor who lives the farthest away is only 200 meters away, and the neighbor may want to see the doctor at 0300, 0400, 0600. But we had consulted the first doctors about this to learn their opinion. There is a basic truth: The people who take the best care of the doctor are the neighbors. Instead of a lack of consideration toward the doctor, what they want least is to bother him. What they want most is for the doctor to be happy. We are sure that none of these persons is going to wake up a doctor except under exceptional circumstances, because they are going to take care of the doctors. And besides, the serious cases are going to decrease because they have the diagnosis, and they know what the treatment is. So we do not believe that the fact that they live there is going to become a grave problem for any doctor. The ideal is for the doctor to stay where he is for a long time. And I do not doubt that many doctors will stay for a long time.

Now, there was a problem when we built the first residences and later wanted to move the doctors. The neighbors did not want them to move. By no means! But I am sure that in the future, when the neighbors see that the doctor has gone to study another specialty, they will accept it. So this tends to improve, and the day will come when all these doctors will be specialists and be very stable.

Another question we asked ourselves was: Does the fact that the entire country is covered by the family doctor plan mean by any chance that we are going to need a lot more hospital beds because more diseases are going to be discovered? What has been one of our most pleasant surprises? The discovery that the number of hospital beds needed is decreasing.

This is incredible, as the comrade explained. There are many persons who do not need to be admitted to a hospital; do not forget there are a lot of patients who are afraid to go to the doctor because they may be ordered to the hospital and so have to leave home.

This program makes it possible for many patients to receive attention at home instead of at the hospital. There are many who need to have their blood pressure taken every day, and they are hospitalized to make it possible to do so; or because they require a certain injection of what-have-you. What is perhaps one of the happiest discoveries we have made is the fact that the demand for hospital beds decreases with this program. This is what has been demonstrated! Something else has been shown, and that is that the cost of medicines and x-ray films decreased, which is curious. I asked the doctors for an explanation, because they see more patients and have more problems. The answer is that the examination is more complete, more serious, and unnecessary medication is avoided. The same can be said of laboratory tests. The analysis is more serious, and one does not take an X ray to see what the person has.

One of the most amazing things is that the spending for medications, X rays, and materials from that clinic which has almost doubled the amount of its consultations is les than the cost of medical materials. I believe in the idea of improving medical attention for the population. I think it humanizes medicine. Many people can stay home without having to go out. It saves the family from running around, the daily visits to the sick. It solves many problems. We have done many things that have humanized medical assistance. One of these, I do not know if it was discussed here, is the use of companion mothers in pediatric hospitals. That is a new concept introduced by our country. One can't say they know nothing. We discovered that the best nurses are mothers. They are not the ones who do the technical work but they help technical workers in the hospitals. That has humanized medicine very much. This arose when we saw mothers standing in line in pediatric hospitals, anxious, asking about their children. There was a supertechnical concept that mothers should not be there because they disturbed the treatment. We overcame that conception, and the mothers have their clothes, food, and even a special armchair which was designed for them to sleep on. During the dengue epidemic, when the hospitals were full, I do not know how we could have managed without the help of the companion mothers. I believe this is more humanizing in the majority of cases that require hospitalization, because hospitalization is indispensible in some cases.

Briefly, what does this mean? Before, we used to speak about so many hospital beds. If the country has 5 beds for every 10,000 [corrects himself] 1,000 residents, if it has 4 or 7, the index is so-and-so. If the country has a total of 10,000 residents, then the country needs around 50 million [as heard] beds. Now this has introduced a resolution in the concept of medical assistance and we can say that the entire country is like a hospital, the entire country [repeats himself] and that all the beds in the country are hospital beds. [laughter] What a concept, all the beds in the country. [applause] This is such a revolutionary concept that we can ask how that affects the economy. How does it affect the humanization of medicine?

I am sure that many countries will apply this system according to their capabilities. I know it is very difficult in the capitalistic system. It is impossible, truly impossible. The countries that are very socially advanced and possibly some capitalist countries that have socialized medicine will apply this system. Now, clearly this will compete with the private doctor. I know what has happened in some very rich capitalist countries. When they wanted to take some privileges away, it created some terrible doctors' strikes, all sorts of problems. Fortunately, we have the result of many years of struggle, attention to health, medicine, doctors, training of doctors.

I think we have achieved encouraging results. They are satisfactory. For example, private medicine practically does not exist. Was it by law, by decree that we eliminated private medicine? No. We took advantage of the revolutionary fervor of the youth, of students. We asked the students to reject the study -- at that time generations of doctors were being graduated -- to reject the study of private medicine. It was not a law. In Cuba private medicine was not prohibited. There are still 40, nearly 50 private doctors who are practicing, and if they live 99 years and are healthy, like that neighbor of yours [laughter], then they will be practicing private medicine. That does not harm anything, but all the new generations of doctors have rejected private medicine.

One must not forget that our country was challenged in the health area. We are as concerned about health as we are about education, sports, culture, and many other things, above all economic development. They are fundamental things for the people. They must be attended. I say the politicians are bad because they are not even concerned with health. If they were aware of how much people appreciate medical services, many politicians, many parts of the world would be more concerned with health, and they are not concerned at all. That is the reality. Our country pays much attention to health. The enemy tried to attack us in that area. They tried to take our doctors. There were 6,000 doctors in Cuba. They took 3,000. They planned to take all the doctors. We said: Yes, those who want to leave, leave. We accepted the challenge. We developed medical facilities. Now we have a medical school in each of the 14 provinces. Some have 2 schools, and Havana has 6 schools; 29,000 medical and dentistry students. We have created a degree in nursing, and, as we are doing with primary teachers by giving them a degree in primary education, we hope to have all the nurses in this country have a nursing degree. The quality will grow year-by-year. There will be more knowledge, more experience, more specialists, more levels, more improvement. That is our reply to the enemy. We persist in that battle. We have won the battle to the extent that it has to be very satisfying for us to say we have a better health system than they do.

They have some superclinics where they even give champagne to the sick. [laughter] When they get the bill there, it has I do not know how many things on it. They pay $500 daily. But go to the black ghettos in New York, California, many of those places in the United States do not have anything to even buy aspirin. Our health system, our standard of living is equal to that of the United States, and we plan to surpass that of the United States.

Family doctors always have much work here. They make the fat run [laughter], the elderly walk. They give all kinds of advice. They are the ones who will have to struggle with statistics, make a great effort, and demonstrate it personally. It is not for therapeutic measures, even though there is still room for therapy. I think that the struggle against cardiovascular disease, hypertension, arteriosclerosis, and cardiac arrests still has room for attention. I think cancer has room for therapeutic solutions in the future. But the levels of the perspective of life and the standard of living will depend on other factors that are not medical, such as exercise, hygiene, health, environment, and many other factors. We will count on struggling in this area and surpass the United States.

In infant mortality, they have 2 [percent], and we have 15. We reached this last year. This year it will be a little higher.

But we continue to struggle, and we know what we have to do to reduce it, and one of these days we will surpass the United States. But U.S. 12 is not like that of Cuba. You see that Havana can have 12 and some provinces 12, others may have 14, others 16, 17, but the difference is not very big. Beginning next year, that is beginning in 1987, the most underdeveloped provinces, all the mountainous areas of the country's eastern provinces will have family doctors.

We have also taken them to rural areas, first as an experiment to see how it works there, what different characteristics it has, what kind of equipment it should have, what medication rural areas should have that areas with polyclinics nearby do not need. We have tested all this.

We are going to have great possibilities in this field to surpass any country. This is why we say we are going to be a medical power. It is not chauvinism; it is not national pride. If you want, call it love for the people. In reality, it is done for that reason and not to get an Olympic medal or a world championship medal. But we think we can surpass the United States, and we are going to surpass it. As I said, if we have more or less an even 12 throughout the country, in some more underdeveloped areas such as the mountains there is a greater infant mortality rate index. Because there are many young women who get pregnant prematurely and deliver their child, they are not completely prepared for maternity from the social and cultural standpoint, and many times not even physically. We are also making progress in prenatal genetics to detect all those cases of congenital abnormalities that later result in unavoidable deaths. We are working on the development of childhood cardiovascular surgery. There is a complete program developing which will reduce this 15 index. So we will reach 11, 10, we will go as low as possible. In the United States, where the rich live, it is 8. If those rich ladies ever have children [laughter] because usually they bring into the world very few children and many times they adopt them, they even buy them. You know they, the rich ones, buy children from the Third World. Of course, and then they show lower infant mortality. But there are areas in the United States with a mortality rate of 30 and 40. And you do not find any area of our country with 40, 30, 25. The province with the greatest mortality rate reaches 20; it can be 16 or 17, the greatest. So our services and our health indexes are better distributed than in those countries. We are going to surpass them. And I think that, well, as a matter of honor, of dignity, if you want to call it patriotic pride, we are very satisfied.

I am going to say again that they wanted to leave us without doctors; they wanted to destroy our health programs. They left us with less than half of our doctors -- 3,000. Now we have almost 23,000. And more graduations per year, in quantity and quality, because I believe you have been able to appreciate the quality of the comrades who have spoken here, their seriousness, their dedication. That is not an exceptional thing, it is something we find widely among our youth, our students, our doctors, our medical student graduates. Thus, we not only have quantity, but we also have quality, and an increasing quality.

Of course, our education programs have matured, our universities. We have over 12,000 university students. We have almost 100,000 regular students. Will there be more than enough? No, there will not be more than enough. The only inadmissible thing is that there be a 10-, 20-, 30-percent unemployment and underemployment, as happens in Latin America. We educate and train our people to be useful in society -- the youth. And we have new ideas, for example, at a given time it could happen that there is a surplus of teachers. And someone may say, let us close half of the schools for teachers. Well, we have not closed schools for teachers. What have we done? We have created a teachers reserve. We already have 10,000. It allows us to send many teachers to attend higher-level studies. And we will continue with this. We will not reduce them when we have 20,000 or 30,000. Because we need a reserve of about 50,000 teachers and professors. Create a teachers reserve and use that human reserve and turn it into opportunities for progress for the rest. Why could people be considered surplus in any country with all the needs, with all the things that are needed? So we turn that so-called surplus -- with a good distribution of wealth all this can be done. With a good distribution of the country's resources we turn those who were going to be 50,000 unemployed into a reserve so that 50,000 teachers and professors can study every year. And later? Well, we can later reduce certain tasks of teachers in schools. Because we will use those schools so those teachers can be trained and improve.

We are going to do the same with doctors. When we get 65,000, we will need 10,000 more. What for? To give the doctor his sabbatical year. Those of you who are doctors: I imagine many of you are health agents. [Castro and the audience laugh] Do you not think it is a good idea that after 6 years of work you get 1 year to improve yourselves and study with 100 percent of your salary? Can that be bad, negative? [applause]

These are the concepts we work with. It cannot be looked at only considering the budget. We do not even have a budget deficit. Our economy grows, health expenses grow every year, education expenses increase every year. We try to be more efficient in the economy, to save, but within the framework of distribution of resources among the people and that the people perform a useful activity.

I have tried to explain to you how the idea was born, how it developed, and I believe this answers the economic question made by, I think, an Argentine comrade, and the matter of rotation. I believe there will be stability. The tendency is the stability of doctors.

The person is not forced to see that doctor because he has a polyclinic a few blocks away, so he goes directly to the polyclinic if he does not want to see that doctor. Fortunately, in reality, the people's reaction to those doctors is of much gratefulness and recognition. Their ethical code which was mentioned here -- I want you to know that their ethical code is the most strict in the country and that of the rest of the doctors -- family doctors have a special ethic code, stricter than the rest. And the reaction of the people is one of great confidence.

These comrades have presented their projects; the papers they read were very technical, very formal -- I heard them. One began talking about the establishment of dispensaries [dispensarizacion] I do not know in what year, of a Soviet commissariat. That is where he started his paper when he spoke about the establishing of dispensaries. The others explained their work very formally. But if you spoke with them -- not from a stage -- and asked them and you visited those places and spoke with the neighbors -- and if you have not done so yet, I recommend...

[Unidentified person] They are going to this on Friday.

[Castro] On Friday? You know, I imagine someone had said that the second contingent was already formed, the third one is being formed consisting of 500, and this is going to be done en masse. It is enough to say that next year 1.3 million people in the country will have the services of a family doctor.

Every year approximately 800,000 more will be incorporated. That is to say it will be a third [correct himself] 13 percent of the population next year. In 12 more years -- and we have the doctors guaranteed for this -- 100 percent of the population. I do not think we will have to wait until the year 2000. I think we will achieve that goal before the year 2000. In 12 more years the whole country will be covered by this system. It is a revolution, and it brings changes, as Terry said, that require more thought to respond to many things.

I have tried to respond to some parts, not all parts. The question on psychiatry and what will be done is the most technical question asked, and I cannot respond. Since I think it is something I cannot answer, I ask you to excuse me. I came here to participate. I feel like part of the problem, too. I did not want to interrupt earlier since I came late, but then I decided otherwise and will try to answer some questions. I can answer a few more questions. I ask [interrupted by applause] I am finished, Terry, I have finished.

[Speaker] [sentence indistinct]

[Castro] The clock. [not further explained] The program will change.

[Speaker] Comrade President, he wants to ask a question.

[Castro] Yes, I will respond if I can.

[Gomez] I am Julio Gomez, dentist of the (Antioch) University in Colombia, and I have seen the development of medicine and the structure of health, but I would like to ask what role dentistry plays within this health program, because the dentist has not been named for anything in the program. [laughter]

[Castro] You are right. Yesterday I was at a school with a visiting delegation from Zambia, and that school had various dentist's chairs, and they asked me: In this concept of the family doctor, will there not be a similar program for dentistry? They asked me this, and it is truly something I have thought much about.

Now a doctor is of a profession that requires less equipment for his work, as a rule. We can take this doctor to rural areas. We were asking ourselves just now what we could give those family doctors who are in the mountains. They were taking quite a few electrocardiograms, those that are very easy to handle. I was thinking that that doctor who is in the mountains for many hours in the clinic can take an electrocardiogram.

Another possibility, because there are many different cases since our country is an island.... [does not finish sentence]. Unfortunately islands have a high index of problems, a high percentage. They should have some equipment for administering oxygen in an emergency situation. I was thinking about which equipment they should have, but that is minimal.

Now the dentist needs the chair and all his equipment. We know the cost of all that. We can send a doctor to where there are 40 people waiting if something happens to them. Medical necessities are more urgent because they have to do with life. They cannot wait. Many have to be attended immediately.

Dentistry gives you more time, more possibilities, more opportunities. I do not believe there is a possibility for development of dentistry in the same concept as medicine. On the other hand, we run the risk of having too many dentists. It is not the type of specialist requested by others outside Cuba. We are cooperating with almost 30 countries. We have doctors in almost 30 countries as a donation, including a few, 2 or 3, who have economic resources of a certain abundance, and they pay the doctor. We have not done an economic criteria, either. Almost all the internationalist services of our doctors are a donation, a cooperation with Third World countries. They do not ask very often for dentists. Doctors they do ask for. They are asking for 100 doctors.

Another thing is that nature has been very generous with them. They have an excellent dental structure. [laughter] Some world countries have excellent dental structure. I do not know if it is because they eat maize mixed with calcium, or what, instead of milk. Some say that countries have genetic reasons for the dental conditions of their people. Generally, Third World countries do not ask for dentists. Clearly, they are hungry countries, at least they do not have much to chew. [laughter] [applause] As a rule they ask for doctors. They do not ask for dentists.

We can form, apply this concept and reserve the dentist so he can excel. The concept can be expanded. But if we graduate them en masse, we could quickly exceed our necessities and not have a guarantee -- we do not have a guarantee now -- that we could employ them. Once all necessities of the country are met -- they are almost met -- we could continue to enroll and graduate dentists every year.

We are planning on having dental clinics in the whole country and services of the highest quality possible for all the citizens. They have it now, and they have it free, but we are behind the innovations, the technology for its applications.

We still wonder if there is something more we can do. We are not permitted to be flexible. We could have a case where we have millions of dentists and other countries do not ask for their assistance. One day that may happen. As of yet, that has not happened in the demand for doctors. The dental clinic is not urgent. The individual does not have far to go to a dental clinic and be attended there. That is not the same with someone who is sick, because the dental patients' life is not in danger. He could have some discomfort, but he has more time to go to the clinic for whatever has to be done, and it could possibly involve an operation, but it is not an urgent matter. That is why we cannot apply the same concept that we apply to dentists, but we do plan to develop the services as much as possible. Another thing, above all we expect that the number of dental problems will decrease. There is another service, what do you call it? Orthodontia? What is it called? You fix the teeth, straighten them out?

[Speaker] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] That is correct. We expect that preventative medicine in dentistry will considerably reduce the necessity for dental work. We have our program. We are preparing them, and we the people have a need that is very appreciated. We give it great attention, but it is not possible for us to make extensive plans. We have not yet discovered the possibility of making that experience extensive for dentists to the extent of taking dentists to the level of 120 families.

We do not see the need to do that, but we continue to think about it because they ask us about it. Dentists would like to have a similar program. But when dental clinics are available in all the country's polyclinics, and we have good dentists with good equipment and good material, it is more difficult to apply the concept we apply to doctors. A doctor is needed everywhere there are 40 people gathered. I am sure that if any of you had a bad toothache there would be enough time to go to the clinic. But you may have another health problem that would need immediate attention. That is the difference. Do you have any idea, any suggestion of doing the same thing with dentists? [laughter] You would help us to think.

[Unidentified speaker] What happens is that dentists have always been considered the ones who deal only with cavities. When we talk about the problem of cavities, there are many possibilities of solving the problem without having highly-trained dentists and high production costs. Dentists have very important roles in prevention, the identification of illnesses which actually begin in the mouth because that is where many illnesses enter and where some illnesses first appear. Many times, when they are discussed by doctors it is too late or they have advanced too much, and in that way they could have been prevented. I believe the role of the dentist has been totally identified with the actual work on cavities and dental prosthesis.

[Castro] Actually, here we do not think that way. I see dentists the same way I see ophtamologists, who are specialists in eyesight, or otorhinolaryngologists who specialize in throat, nose, and ears, and if specialization does not continue with those terrible aspirations -- we hope there will not be a time when there will be different specialists for nose, ears, and throat -- [laughter] but we see them as mouth specialists. Dentists are specialized doctors. That is what we consider them. You are very right. Gastroenterologists also say often that everything begins in the mouth -- from chewing. They say digestion begins in the mouth with salivation which creates conditions for digestion.

No, dentists are not underestimated here, I can assure you. The only thing I was saying and that we do not have, we cannot apply that specialty -- because it is a specialty -- with the generality we apply with this new specialist, the general integral doctor. Because for many this was contradictory, that a generality would become a specialty. But that is why this specialist in general integral medicine is very versatile. In that field -- because of its characteristic -- it is possible to apply that concept.

I have no doubts that as we gain more experience in dentistry we will make innovations and bring new ideas. For the time being, we would also apply the principle of the sabbatical year, which we plan to apply to engineers, architects, to all. We plan to apply this economist concept thus, to all specialties. Many of the ideas that are developed for one field are also applied in other fields, but not exactly in the same way. We do not have an equal program for dentists other than the development of a network in the entire country that offers services to the people.

[Unidentified speaker] If the family doctor program can guarantee, can fulfill the work of medicine objectives, I would like to know if this is not considered at length in the 120 families doctor program? Do you have another project to introduce the necessary services for workers?

[Castro] Look, in our country the matter of illness prevention and safety at work is logically given priority attention. It is one of the most decided struggles labor unions and party members are waging. This is emphasized and prioritized, because not only work related illnesses have to be considered but also accidents. Maybe the things that are more damaging are work-related accidents -- human damages. So that concerns not only doctors, but it is a matter of resources, techniques, organization. Work-related illness prevention and safety is an activity which is given priority and great attention. When we speak of family doctors -- we would better call them community doctors -- as I said, within the next 15 years -- maybe less -- within the next 15 years we will have a doctor in each school and in each work center. The concept includes a doctor where the workers are. This is a doctor who is charged with providing safety and services to workers. There will be many seeing him there. We believe it could be a general integral doctor. We think. Because we are thinking of that kind of service, but I am sure that this doctor is going to turn into the number one defender and the guardian of work illness and accident prevention and safety. I am almost sure that these doctors are going to obtain a second specialty. We want them to get this first one. Because they are going to have to be prepared to.... [does not finish sentence] Let us say there is a work center with 1,000 workers, among them 300 or 400 women. It could be the case, and we already have some in factories. It is too bad there are no factory workers present to help us answer the question, to see what kind of problems come about there and to see what suggestions they have on what should the role of doctor be in the future, of the doctor working there in a factory. I say a doctor in a factory; there are factories that have three shifts. In the future we will have to have a doctor on each shift, one at night, in the morning, and in the afternoon. We would have to place a doctor in each one of the shifts where there is a large number of workers. In my opinion, the doctor is not only going to provide medical assistance -- where there are 1,000 workers gathered many things could happpen during the day which could warrant the services of a doctor. These doctors, as family doctors are doing, are discovering many work possibilities. I believe they were expressing them through their presentations today. This doctor in the factory is going to teach us a lot and is going to discover many things. I am sure, of course, that he is going to discover things there. When we have the experience of having doctors in 100 factories, many interesting possibilities will come up. I am sure that that doctor is going to turn into the number one attorney, the most untiring fighter against all those things that may affect the workers' lives and safety, beginning with work-related accidents.

He will become the center of the battle because many times the worker wants to complete a plan, or an emulation with enthusiasm. Many times, the worker himself, unfortunately, is not careful. Many accidents that take place are due to carelessness. The administration is responsible. Our penal laws begin by requiring the administrator to be responsible, no matter what kind of work accident occurs. Many times the worker knows that he has to put on his belt, or that he has to tie himself, or has to do something else, and he is up there working without these. It is a matter of discipline. I believe this man will become the center of the struggle for discipline, norms, protection, and hygiene in the workplace.

Our trade unions and the workers' movement is very interested in this and discipline. I think that this doctor, in addition to giving general assistance, will become a specialist in factory matters. I am absolutely sure of this, but we still cannot give an answer to this because we only have a few doctors in the factory. The Health Ministry has been developing clinics for protection.

[Unidentified speaker corrects Castro] Labor.

[Castro] Labor. For example, in Cienfuegos, they recently concluded this and it is functioning in an industrial area. In addition to the general clinic, they have the labor clinic. I think that this concept is still developing, however. And what will this doctor do? What I will tell you is that in each factory there will be a doctor. It is justified wherever there is a collection of people working 8 hours and who have more than work-related accidents. I imagine that this man will develop a second specialty in hygiene and labor. Before anything else, we would like him to be a doctor and after that he can be a specialist in labor hygiene, labor safety, in professional diseases. I am glad that you asked about that problem. I think it is an area that needs attention and it certainly has received more attention in the community. The community is where the worker lives with his children, his wife, father, uncle, grandfather. This will be developed and we should be concerned that it will develop adequately. [applause]

CASTRO WELCOMES INDIAN PRIME MINISTER GANDHI

FL211916 [Editorial report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1658 GMT on 21 October carries live coverage of the arrival of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at Jose Marti International Airport. The camera pans the crowd awaiting Gandhi. A full shot of the Cuban and Indian flags is shown while the announcer notes the history of Rajiv Gandhi and his mother, Indira Gandhi.

The announcer reports that at 1704 GMT the prime minister's plane enters Cuban airspace. The camera shows the plane approaching and then pans the crowd. Gandhi's plane lands at 1706 GMT. The announcer reports that Gandhi arrives in a new Air India Plane. The camera follows the plane while the announcer describes the Indian flag painted on its side. The camera then gives a wide shot of the crowd waving Cuban and Indian flags. The camera pans the honor guard, waiting in formation for their orders.

At 1710 GMT, Colonel Guerrero Ramos, chief of the honor guard, gives the order to present arms. President Fidel Castro, accompanied by Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, walks toward the plane while the ramp is set up. The crowd can be heard shouting: "Long live the friendship between Cuba and India." A medium shot is shown of Fidel Castro. Raul Castro is not present at the ceremony.

At 1712 GMT Gandhi exits the plane and embraces Castro at the bottom of the ramp. Gandhi's delegation, which has not been identified, follows, and they shake hands with Castro. At 1713 GMT, Gandhi and Castro proceed to their designated places while Col Ramos gives the order to present arms. The camera gives a full-shot of the honor guard playing the Cuban national anthem and then a full-shot of the Cuban flag. Cannons are being fired in Gandhi's honor. The band then plays the Indian national anthem while the camera gives a full shot of the Indian flag and then a medium shot of Gandhi. Castro salutes throughout the two anthems, while Gandi stands relaxed with his arms clasped behind his back.

At 1716 GMT Gandhi and Castro begin to review the troops. Col Ramos marches toward Gandhi and reports that the guard is ready for review. At 1717 GMT Gandhi and Castro review the troops; Castro salutes the troops as he walks next to Gandhi, who does not salute, casually reviewing them. When Castro and Gandhi finish, Ramos salutes them with his sword.

At 1718 GMT Gandhi and Castro begin shaking hands with Cuban officials and the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba, none of whom are identified. The crowd can be heard yelling "Viva!" Gandhi and Castro then head toward the crowd at 1721 GMT. Gandhi begins shaking hands with the crowd. He is being followed very closely by an unidentified man and Castro. Castro and the unidentified man occasionally take hold of Gandhi's elbow and pull him away from the crowd. The unidentified man very subtly nudges Gandhi's elbow to keep him from shaking hands for any length of time with any one spectator.

At 1723 GMT the honor guard begins to march in front of Gandhi and Castro as they pass in review. At 1725 the limousine pulls up and the two leaders enter. They depart, followed by a stream of cars. At 1726 GMT the camera returns to the studio.

Gandhi, Castro Begin Talks

FL220018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Official talks between the delegations of the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of India began this afternoon in the Palace of the Revolution, presided over by leaders of their respective countries commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Immediately after his arrival in Cuba and accompanied by Fidel, Gandhi visited Old Havana and other areas of the city considered the heritage of humanity. The distinguished visitor, his wife, and the delegation over which he presides were received at the airport by President of the Councils of State and Ministers Fidel Castro, and Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women. A large group of Havana residents gave a warm reception to the Indian delegation at the airport, where other party and government leaders and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba participated in the official reception.

This afternoon the wife of the Indian prime minister, Sonia Gandhi, visited various historical points of interest in Havana, accompanied by Vilma Espin.

The president of the Nonaligned Movement and the delegation he heads laid a floral wreath at the foot of the monument to Jose Marti in Revolutionary Square.

Delhi Reports Beginning of Talks

BK220303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, held talks with the Cuban president, Dr Fidel Castro, in Havana today. All India Radio special correspondent C. V. Raman reports that the two leaders discussed bilateral and international issues. Later, Mr Rajiv Gandhi received the Jose Marti Order posthumously awarded to the late prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi. The order is named after the founder of the revolutionary Cuban party who is regarded as the greatest national hero of Cuba.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Gandhi said the award of the Jose Marti Order to Mrs Gandhi is an affirmation of the fact that India and Cuba are committed to working together for human freedom and equality. The prime minister recalled Mrs Gandhi's admiration for the Cuban revolution and said Mrs Gandhi was for a world free of injustice and exploitation and for peace and harmony. The people of India are determined to carry forward her unfinished mission, he added.

Earlier, on his arrival in Havana on a day's visit, Mr Rajiv Gandhi was given a warm welcome. He was received at the airport by President Castro. The prime minister was given a guard of honor and a 21-gun salute. A large number of people cheered him waving banners in Spanish, English, and Hindi, hailing Indo€uban friendship and wishing Mr Gandhi a long life. Our correspondent reports that Mr Gandhi, who is the first Indian prime minister to visit Cuba, is fulfilling a commitment made by Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Commonwealth Conference Discussed

BK220938 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, will preside over the meeting of the UN special committee against apartheid in New York today. India's contribution to the struggle against racist oppression in South Africa is expected to be the main focus of the meeting.

As already reported, the prime minister had wider-ranging discussions on bilateral and international issues with the Cuban president, Dr Fidel Castro, in Havana. Speaking on the occasion, the vice president of Cuba, Mr Carlos Rodriguez, said that Nonaligned Movement did not mean a passive neutrality to Indira Gandhi. It was to her an indispensable theater of action.

Shortly after he reached Cuba, Mr Rajiv Gandhi visited the colonial district of Old Havana. He was accompanied by President Castro. He went to the old town's main plaza, which has been declared a world cultural heritage site by UNESCO. He also visited the statue of Carlos Manuel de Cespedas y Quesada, considered the father of the nation.

Mrs Sonia Gandhi visited the site a short time later with the president of the Federation of Cuban Women. President Castro of Cuba has praised the Commonwealth for its accord on South Africa and said that it will play an important role in a solution of the Southern Africa problem.

Talking to Indian correspondents in Havana, he said he had heard from Rajiv Gandhi about the long and difficult process through which they had reached an accord. President Castro said he had a very long meeting with Mr Gandhi, mainly on the Commonwealth conference. He said he would also discuss with Mr Gandhi the situation in Central America and also the Nonaligned Movement. He was all praise for Mr Gandhi and said India is privileged to have a leader like him.

SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

FL191550 [Editorial report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1521 GMT on 19 October carries live coverage of the arrival at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport of Sri Lankan President Junius Ruchard Jayewardene. The establishing shot shows the approaching aircraft bearing the Sri Lankan president. The plane lands at 1522 GMT, and the camera follows it as it approaches the site designated for the arrival ceremony. Manolo Ortega, staff announcer, provides a running commentary.

At 1524 GMT the honor guard is called to attention, and the ramp is rolled toward the plane. AT 1525 GMT, Fidel Castro and his entourage approach the foot of the ramp to receive President Jayewardene. The camera pans the crowd, then at 1526 GMT shows President Jayewardene leaving the aircraft. Castro approaches and embraces him, then greets the members of his entourage. Presidents Castro and Jayewardene then approach the ceremonial area and stand at attention as the Cuban and Sri Lankan national anthems are played. Both presidents salute during the playing of the anthems.

At 1530 GMT the playing of the anthems concludes and Castro and Jayewardene prepare to review the honor guard, which is called to attention. At 1532 GMT Jayewardene inspects the honor guard, accompanied by Castro; the two president then approach a line of Cuban leaders, which includes Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Isidoro Malmierca, and others, and shake their hands. Jayewardene is smiling; Castro appears serious.

At 1534 GMT the two presidents begin to greet the members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba as the crowd shouts "Vivas" to Sri Lanka. At 1535 GMT the two presidents approach the waiting crowd. Both wave to the crowd but do not shake hands. Castro speaks briefly with Sri Lankan students in the crowd, then the two presidents return to the ceremonial area, conversing intermittently.

AT 1538 GMT the honor guard parades before the two presidents, who stand alone near the landing strip. Both presidents salute as the honor guard passes. At 1540 GMT Castro and Jayawardene approach a waiting limousine, enter it, and are driven away. The transmission ends at 1540 GMT and the camera returns to the studio.

Leaders Discuss International Issues

BK201130 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] President Jayewardene, accompanied by Mrs Jayewardene, who was on a short visit to Cuba, was expected in the Bahamas capital later today.

At the Havana airport the president and party were warmly received by Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro. There was a 21-gun salute in honor of the president. Our special correspondent reports that there were huge crowds both at the airport and along the way of the presidential motorcade to the capital, Havana. Later, President Jayewardene laid a wreath at the [words indistinct] memorial, paying homage to the Cuban hero who fought against Spanish domination. Mr. Jayewardene also visited the Havana museum.

Later the two leaders held discussions at the Palace of Revolution, during which the world economy and several international issues were highlighted. The president and Mrs Jayewardene also participated at a reception held by the Cuban leader.

Meanwhile, a senior American official following the Commonwealth debate said today that Washington would not bail out any Frontline State which imposed sanctions and then got into economic difficulties.

ANGOLAN-CUBAN JOINT COMMISSION MEETS IN HAVANA

MB191021 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The intergovernmental joint commission for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between Angola and Cuba has been meeting in Havana. At the end of the meeting, Lopo do Nascimento, the Angolan minister of planning, and Hector Llompart, the president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, signed a bilateral cooperation protocol in the field of civil construction, transport, and communications. The document also provides for cooperation between Angola and Cuba in the sugar industry, as well as in the fields of forestry, internal trade, electricity, medical assistance, and education.

Speaking on the occasion, Minister Lopo do Nascimento said that friends such as Cuba have always been on the side of the Angolan people during the most difficult periods and recalled the strong ties of friendship binding the peoples of Angola and Cuba.

In turn, the Cuban official spoke of the joint work being carried by the two states in various fields of bilateral cooperation and noted that Angola and Cuba faced common objectives in the struggle against backwardness, oppression, and apartheid.

The Angolan-Cuban intergovernmental joint commission examined the level of the implementation of the agreements signed in the previous meeting, held in Luanda 2 years ago.

Also visiting Cuba is Bernardo de Sousa, the Angolan minister of transport and communications, who is holding talks aimed at strengthening cooperation and friendship between the two peoples. Cooperation protocols in the field of road and sea transport between the two countries are expected to be signed.

RAUL CASTRO ATTENDS FINAL PHASE OF 'GUAMA-85'

FL211444 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The final phase of "Guama-85" was attended by Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and FAR minister, as well as other members and alternate members of the Politburo, Secretariat, vice presidents and ministers of the government, and other leaders, generals, chiefs, and FAR officials.

GANDHI WELCOMES COMMONWEALTH ACCORD ON S. AFRICA

BK211605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has described the Commonwealth summit accord on South Africa as a package of strong measures. This is bound to make a difference to the white regime in Pretoria. Addressing a crowded news conference in Nassau, Mr Gandhi said it is the first time that the Commonwealth has gone to the extent of applying mandatory measures translating words of rhetoric into actual action. The prime minister is leaving for Cuba in a short while from now.

Replying to questions on the attitude of the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said there were no basic differences with her. The only difference was on how soon the common objective of getting the system of apartheid dismantled can be achieved. He said the document will give South Africa an idea of the feelings among all the people of the world. Mr Rajiv Gandhi reaffirmed that India stands for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa because it believes that lesser pressures will not be enough. He added that in the Commonwealth there are various views and the leaders have come out with the document with which all are very happy.

The All India Radio correspondent, Manohar Takroo, reports that the news conference was dominated by questions on South Africa, with reporters trying to suggest that the British ruse had prevailed. The prime minister dismissed these suggestions, saying that Mrs Thatcher had been very cooperative all along. Mr Gandhi said Mrs Thatcher herself added some of the measures listed in the accord to be enforced against South Africa. The measures will put economic pressure and also isolate South Africa socially. These will be made more stiff if the Pretoria regime does not give an adequate response in 6 months, as laid down in the declaration.

Hawke Considers Own Sanctions

BK211257 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has said Australia might impose new economic sanctions against South Africa before the deadline for change in that country of 6 months have expired. Radio Australia's correspondent at the meeting of Commonwealth leaders in Nassau, Warwick (Beutltyxp), aays Mr Hawke made the statement after the meeting issued a communique outlining measures to be taken against South Africa by all Commonwealth countries. These included a ban on new loans to South Africa, a ban on the importation of Krugerrand gold coins, and a ban on government funding for trade missions. But Mr Hawke said Australia might introduce tougher sanctions, such as a ban on air flights, before the 6 months are up. The conference also accepted a proposal by Mr Hawke for the establishment of a group of eminent people to open a dialogue with both black and white communities in South Africa.

Back in Australia, the opposition leader, Mr Howard, says Mr Hawke failed to achieve his objective of convincing Commonwealth countries to implement tougher sanctions.

Hawke Claims ANC Support

BK220215 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has claimed that the Commonwealth stance on South Africa has won the support of the banned African National Congress [ANC] representing the views of millions of black South Africans. Hr Hawke was speaking at a press conference in Nassau in the Bahamas after talks with the representative of the ANC, Mr John Makatini.

He said Mr Makatini has described the Commonwealth accord as a significant step toward acheiving the ultimate objective of black South Africans. Mr Hawke also claimed that the ANC representative welcomed the proposal to appoint a group of leading Commonwealth figures to start discussions on the dismantling of their apartheid system. Earlier, Mr Makatini had expresed opposition to the selection of the group and said an explosion in South Africa could only be avoided through the imposition on South Africa of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

Antigua-Barbuda, ANC Statement

FL212228 Bridgetown CANA in English 2133 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Oct 21, CANA -- Following is the text of a communique issued here today by the government of Antigua and Barbuda and the African National Congress [ANC]:

Vere Bird Sr., Prime Minister, and Lester Bird, Foreign Minister -- representing the government of Antigua and Barbuda -- and John Makatini -- representing the ANC -- met today in Nassau. Makatini availed himself of the opportunity to express the appreciation of the ANC for the many actions taken by the government of Antigua and Barbuda at the United Nations, UNESCO, and the Commonwealth to assist the struggle to end apartheid and to establish a united, non-racial democracy in South Africa. In particular, Makatini declared the ANC's gratitude for the financial assistance given by the government of Antigua and Barbuda in the past and he acknowledged the financial contribution made to the programme to counteract apartheid propaganda which was mandated by Commonwealth heads of government at their meeting in Delhi in 1983.

The prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda reaffirmed his government's commitment to support the majority of people in South Africa in their just struggle to end the abhorrent system of apartheid and to establish a democratic society based on the full exercise of the principle of universal adult suffrage. Mr Bird informed Makatini that the government of Antigua and Barbuda would make further financial contributions to the legitimate struggle of the majority of people in South Africa. The Prime Minister also announced that his political organization, the Antigua Labour Party, would establish a fund to secure voluntary contributions to assist the process of liberation in South Africa.

Makatini undertood to convey the good wishes of the prime minister to Nelson Mandela, who has been imprisoned in South Africa for over two decades.

Opposition in St Lucia

FL212326 Bridgetown CANA in English 2308 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Oct 21, CANA -- St. Lucia's official opposition leader, Julian Hunte, today complained that the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas had failed to adopt a stance that would show South Africa that the multi-national body was not prepared to tolerate the continuation of white minority rule and the repression of the black majority. Hunte said: The appointment of a Commonwealth sub-committee to review the situation in South Africa will not bring changes within the foreseeable future, in light of the racist regime's manifested ability to disregard recommendations from such multi-national groupings. He recalled that the South African leaders had previously dismissed recommendations from the Western contact group, as well as from the United Nations. He said that, since the new recommendations would not be binding on South Africa, there was no guarantee they would be heeded or implemented.

He added: If the racists have held their ground so far, and have spat in the face of the concern of humanity by going ahead with last week's hanging of a member of the ANC (African National Congress) despite international calls for reprieve, particularly from members of the Commonwealth, there is no way that they will be persuaded by the recommendations of a group of Commonwealth countries. He continued: While most Caribbean governments fear the political implications of admitting that armed struggle was the only way that the black majority could achieve majority rule, it was a positive sign that the St Lucia Government has seen it fit to recognize the African National Congress of South Africa, and to declare its support for the only legitimate representative of South Africa's black majority.

Hunte said his party had sent three cables to the Commonwealth summit last weekend, calling for the toughest possible sanctions to be imposed on South Africa. The cables went to Commonwealth Secretary General Sridath Ramphal, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and St Lucia's Prime Minister, John Compton.

Sanctions 'Painless'

DW220936 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Uwe Kroeger report on the Nassau Commonwealth conference over video from the "Heute" -- DW]

[Text] Has [?she] yielded? Just a tiny little bit, Margaret Thatcher declared, and it is true. The ban of Krugerrands and the other measures adopted in the Bahamas at best represent a warning. The others, the people like Mugabe and Gandhi, had wanted to show Pretoria the fist, but the Commonwealth conference in Nassau -- 45 heads of government against a determined London lady -- managed only to reach agreement on an extremely small common denominator. Mrs Thatcher was determined to oppose the adoption of sanctions against South Africa, referring to the British unemployment rate and the danger that South Africa might withdraw even further into a laeger. The compromise, prepared by Australia's Bob Hawke, consequently omits the word sanctions, but instead advocates peaceful change on the Cape.

In London, where the House of Commons convened again after the long summer recess, reactions to the Nassau compromise was utterly divergent. While some conservative backbenchers suspect that Mrs Thatcher yielded in the Bahamas only because she had been blackmailed, other quarters consider the result absolutely inadequate and half-hearted. Mrs Thatcher's critics claim that she has managed again to deflect genuine and effective pressure from South Africa. The ban on the Krugerrand, for example, is painless to both London and Pretoria. Granted, the Commonwealth chiefs have agreed to pursue a sharper course if South Africa does nothing about apartheid within 6 months. Yet Mrs Thatcher left little doubt: Harder measures? Not from her.

LONDON COVERAGE OF THATCHER REMARKS

For further reportage on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's attendance at the Commonwealth conference, see the United Kingdom section of the 18 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DEFENSE FORCE RECEIVES SOVIET HELICOPTERS

FL191435 Bridgetown CANA in English 1357 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 19, CANA -- Three helicopters have arrived here from the Soviet Union for use by the Guyana Defence Force.

The planes came in on the Soviet ship "Warnemunde" and have been unloaded in port Georgetown with spares.

The helicopters are reported to be heavy lift M-18 military aircraft. One has seating accomodation for 28 in the main cabin and two pilots on the flight deck. The aircraft could also be equipped for combat use.

Official sources here said the helicopters were requested by the late President Forbes Burnham as a birthday present for the Army, now marking its 20th anniversary.

WORK STOPPAGES TAKE TOLL ON SUGAR OUTPUT

FL211755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1609 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 21, CANA -- Guyana produced only 7,630 tons of sugar during the past week, as work stoppages took a toll on output.

The output was 78.3 per cent of the target set by the state-run Guyana Sugar Corporation (GUYSUCO). It brought total production for the present crop to 186,495 tons.

Strikes on four sugar estates hampered production and many employees joined work stoppages to protest a scarcity of essential foodstuffs, according to a sugar union spokesman.

GUYSUCO said a continuing poor turn out of cane-cutters, particularly in the Demerara Region, was a serious problem and efforts were being made to recruit harvesters from other areas.